

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

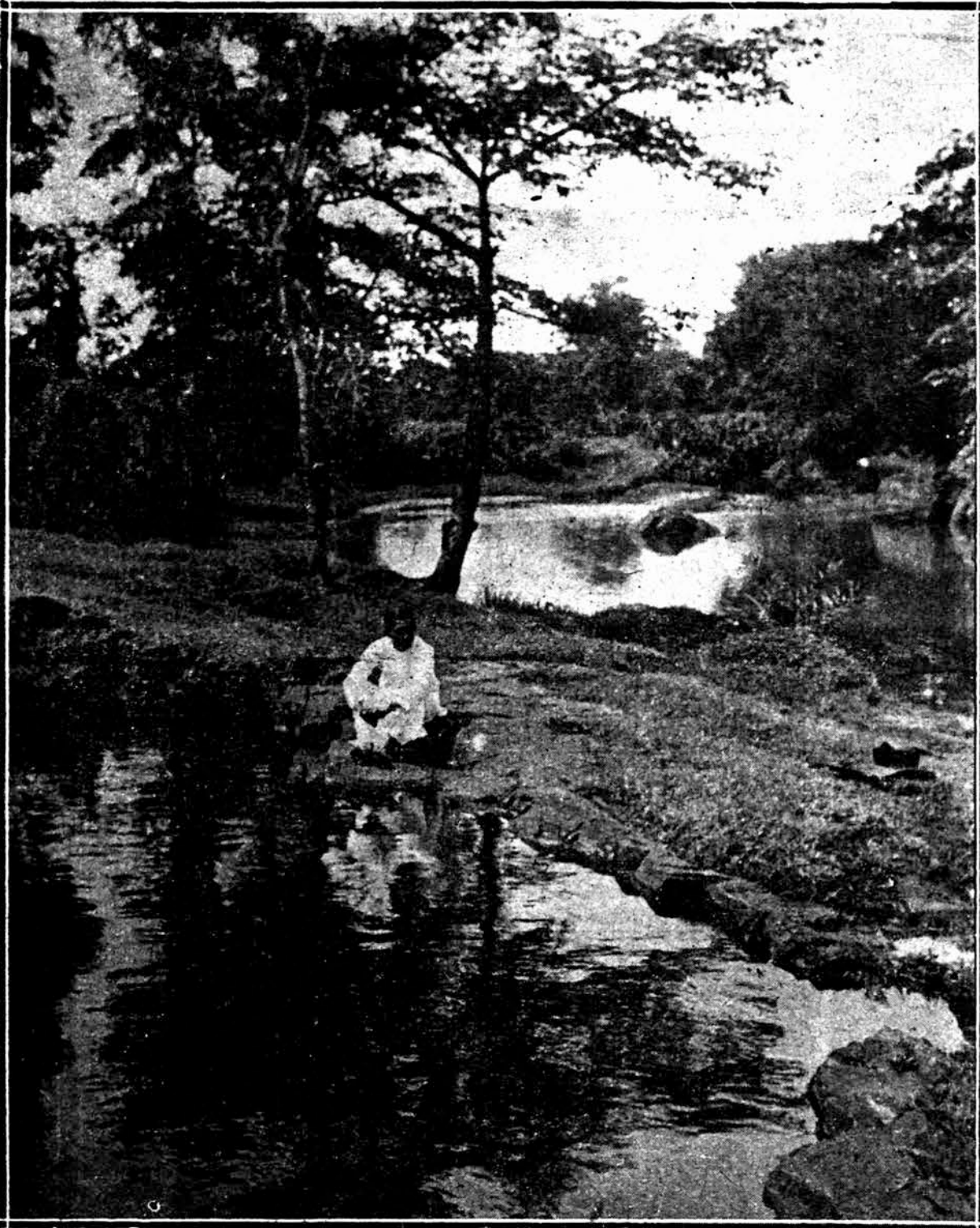
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VOL. XXIII NO. 35 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

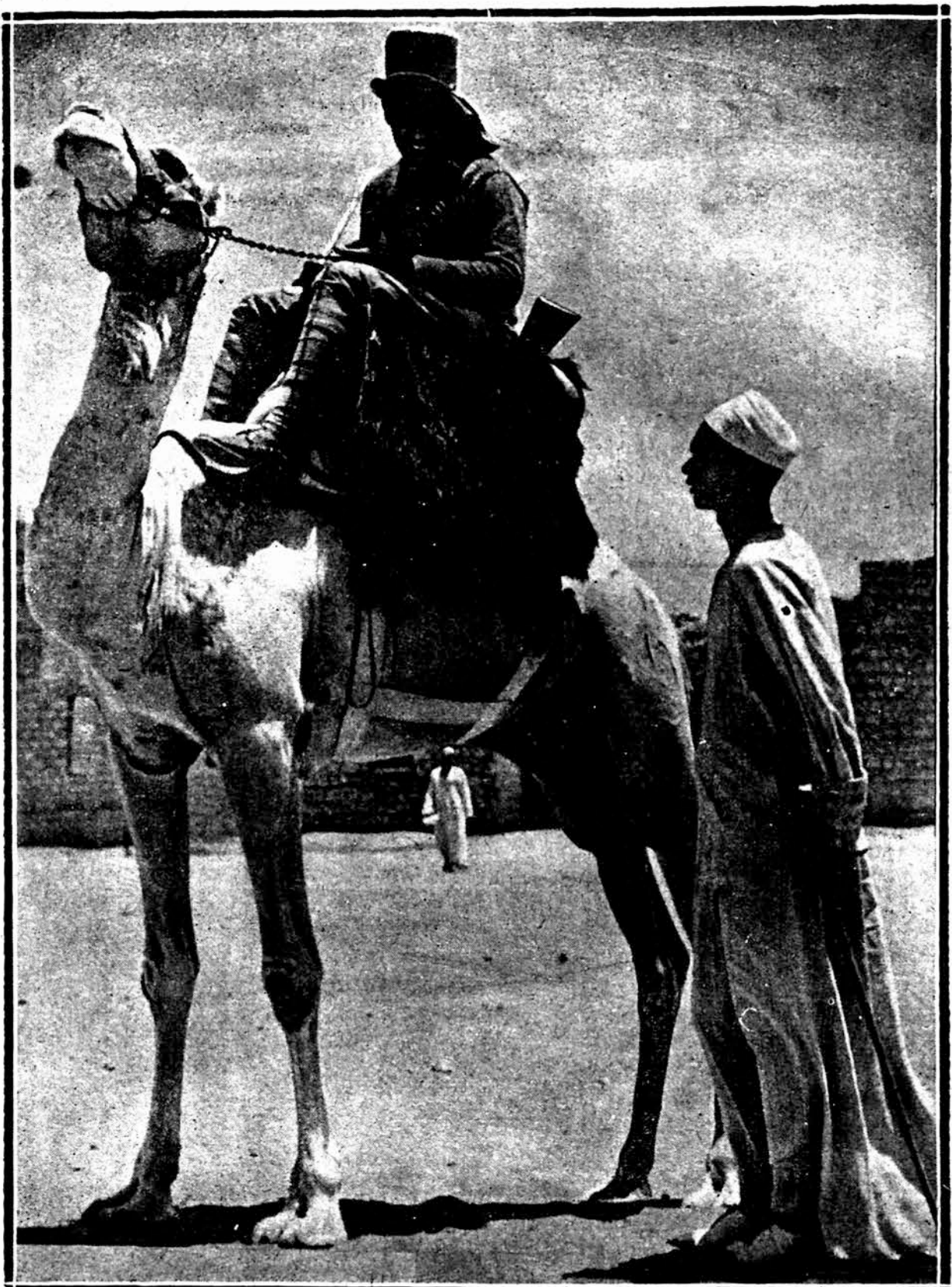


THE NINTH AVATAR

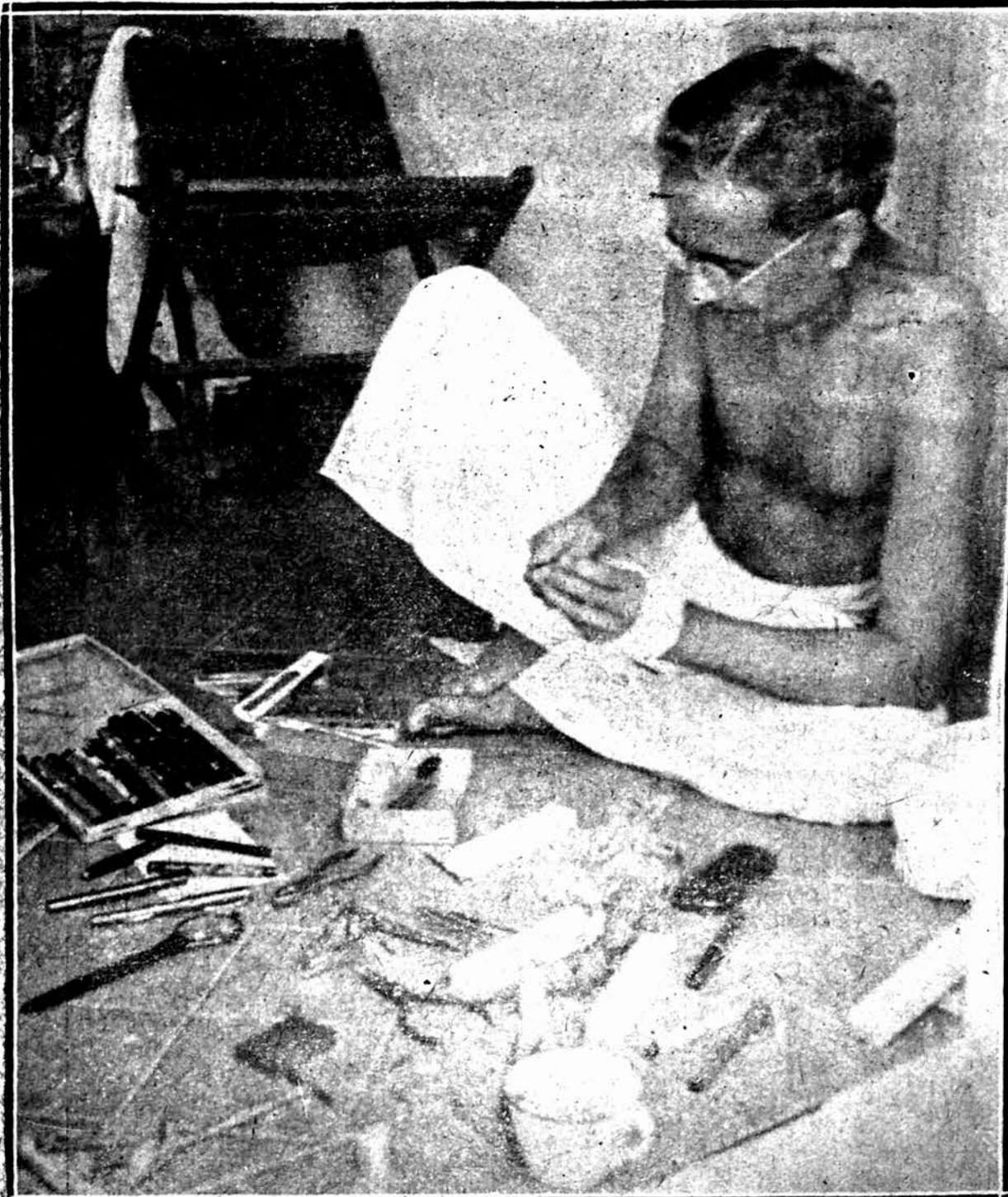
See Page 16.



"Solitude"—(Photo by Mathra das Tricumdas).



A Camel Rider on the Suez Canal.



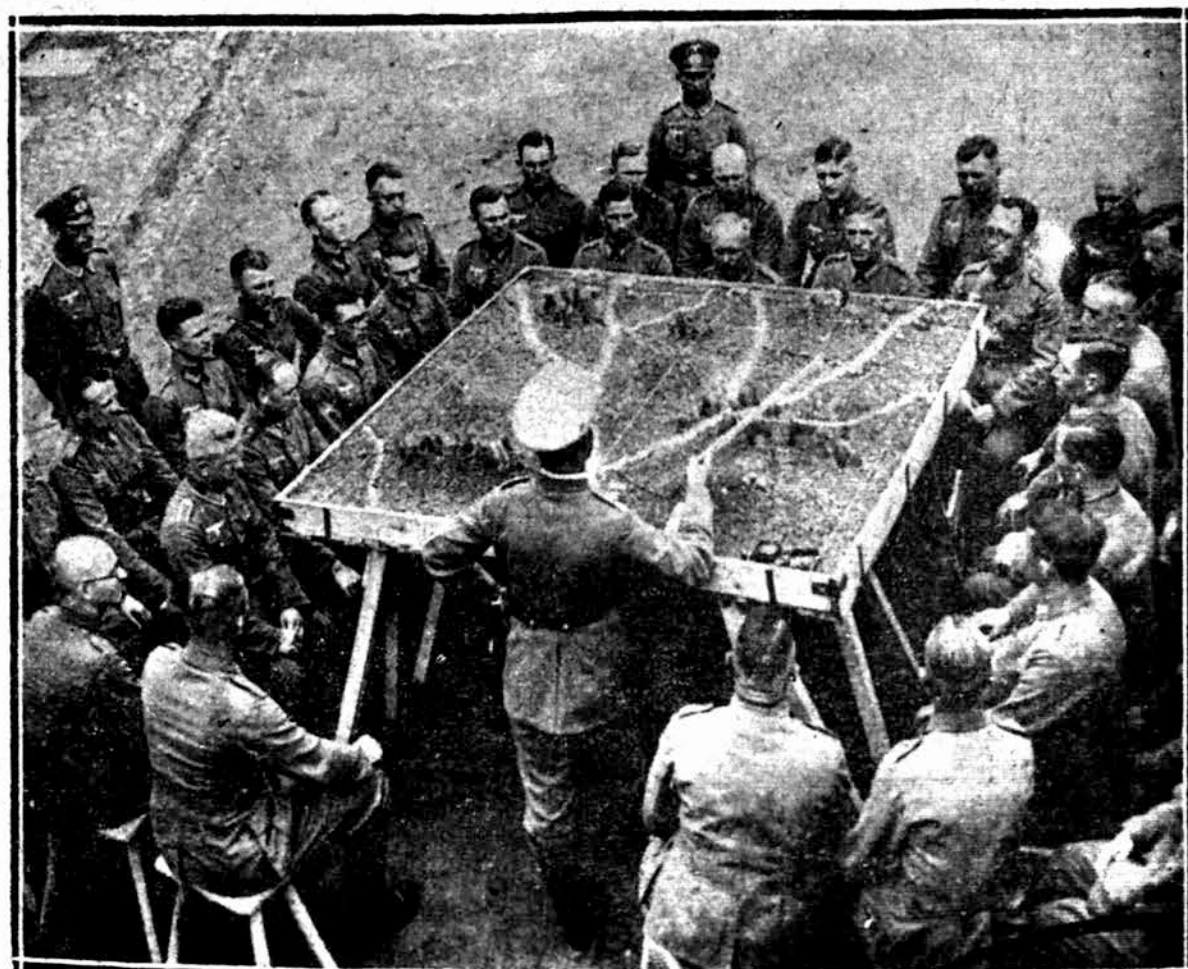
The Fountain-pen Repairer— (Photo by P.K. Shah).



LADY HARDWICKE, wife of Sir Cedric Hardwicke, the actor, holidaying with her son, Edward, on the sands at Frinton, Sussex.



Solid gasoline, non-explosive and reducing the fire hazard in air travel to a minimum, has been perfected by Dr. Adolph Prussin, Chemist, New York.



At a Berlin Military School: An Officer shows new army recruits military strategy.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1935

PRICE TWO ANNAS

Abyssinia Debate Barred In Assembly

President Disallows Motions On Subject

Says Matter Refers To Governor-General's Relations
With Foreign State

SELECT COMMITTEE SURPRISE FOR GOVT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 31.

It is very unlikely that there will be any discussion in the Assembly on the Italo-Abyssinian situation, whether on the resolution or motion of adjournment, for I understand that Messrs V. V. Giri, Sami Venkatachalam Chetty and others who have tabled the resolution on the subject have been informed by the President that it relates to a matter affecting the relations of the Governor-General-in-Council with a Foreign State and therefore, not admissible.

For the same reason it is believed that the President will disallow the adjournment motions bearing on the subject.

Govt. Defeat

Following so closely on the dramatic withdrawal of the Cantonments Bill owing to very radical changes made therein at the instance mostly of Congress members, there is news to-day that the Select Committee on Mr. Sant Singh's Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 in respect of Section 496 agreed to adopt the Bill 'in toto' and that the amendments by Government members were defeated.

Important Amendment

The principle underlying the Bill is a very important one, as it seeks the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in regard to the trial of cases under Section 406 Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Sant Singh contended that the District Magistrate himself in most cases initiates proceedings for keeping the peace and so long as he occupies the position as the head of the Police and the Executive Authorities of the District, these appeals from such orders made by a Magistrate other than the District or Presidency Magistrate should lie not before the same District Magistrate, but before the District and Sessions Judge.

INDEPENDENT PARTY

Canvassing is going on in the Independent Party in the Assembly for the Deputy Leadership. In the absence of Mr. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir will be the leader. But, as Sir Cowasji is not returning to India till September 5, and may not be able to reach Simla before the 10th, there are suggestions in the lobby that Sir H. P. Mody should be appointed Acting Leader pending the arrival of Sir Cowasji and that Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry or Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed who arrived to-day in spite of his recent illness should be elected Deputy Leader.

CROP OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A crop of adjournment motions, numbering no less than 13, have been hung up in the Notice Board of the Assembly this afternoon, the latest being from Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to discuss the refusal of Government to

grant protection to the glass industry despite the recommendation of Indian Tariff Board to that effect.

Mr. K. L. Gauba has amended his own motion in respect of the Shahidgunj dispute by now proposing to discuss the failure of Government to institute an enquiry into the circumstances resulting in the firing by military at Lahore.

The question of Government's refusal to give permission to Mahatma Gandhi and others to visit the Quetta earthquake area forms the subject of an adjournment motion by five members including Mr. Fazlul Huq. But as Government is likely to allot a day, probably September 3, to discuss the matter the adjournment motion may be withdrawn.

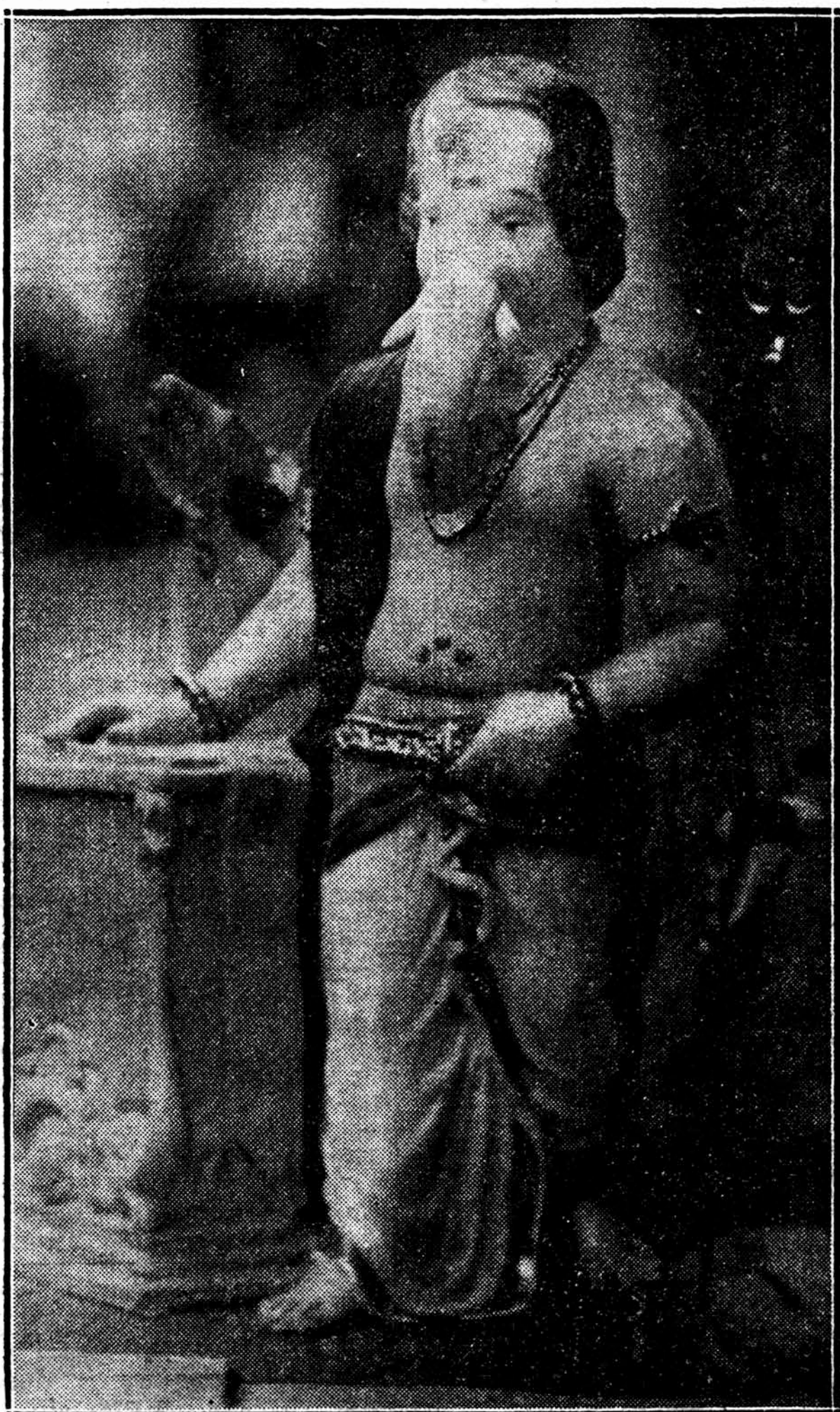
PREPARING FOR ASSEMBLY SESSION

Govt. Bills For Opening Day

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai, Leader, and Mr. Govindballabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, have arrived for the Assembly session. The Congress Party's meeting to-morrow afternoon to consider the adjournment motions and the non-official resolutions to be brought forward during the first week and the Government bills including the

(Continued on page 48 col. 1.)



The annual festival of Ganpati, the elephant-headed Hindu deity, affords infinite scope for the play of imagination in the craft of the indigenous clay-modeller, who delights to represent this deity in a bewildering variety of roles and poses. Here is an image of Ganpati in a simple "camera-studio" pose.

BENDA INCIDENT TRIAL OPENS

Supdt. Of Police Tenders Evidence On What He Saw

JUBBULPORE, August 31.

For hours previous to the hearing of the Benda village case large crowds gathered outside the court of Mr. Snelson, I.C.S., who is trying the case. The proceedings opened with the evidence of Mr. Baijnath Kaul, the City Superintendent of Police. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Kaul stated that on being informed that British soldiers had been harassing the villagers of Benda, he proceeded to the spot after communicating with the authorities of the King's Regiment and found the village in a deserted state, and noticed the damage done to property, such as, chatties, etc.

It also appeared that one hut had been recently set fire to. He also saw a corpse with a wound in the head. The next morning twelve persons were taken to the

hospital with visible injuries to six, while the other six complained of hurt, but had no marks on them.

GIRL'S ADMISSION

One village girl admitted to Mr. Kaul that she had received one injury on the forehead and that a soldier had bandaged her head with his handkerchief. This was produced in court. The dead body had been identified as that of Bidatha, and post-mortem examination revealed a fracture on the top of the skull, inflammation on the back and two broken ribs. Other articles belonging to the accused were also produced in the court.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the handkerchief which was marked gave the police and the military authorities the strongest clue for their investigation.

(Continued on page 3.)

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ROXY Talkies

Sat., Sun. & Mon. 2-30 p.m.
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.Excise Sub-Inspector
Sues Secretary Of StateClaims Rs. 30,000 For Alleged Wrongful Dismissal
From Service

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 31.

The Secretary of State for India is being sued in the Thana First Class Sub-Judge's Court by Mr. Shavaksha Framji Deboo, an Excise Sub-Inspector, claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal by the Commissioner of Excise to the Government of Bombay in March, 1934.

The plaintiff states in his plaint filed recently, that he was employed on September 10, 1925 by the Commissioner of Excise to the Government of Bombay as a Sub-Inspector of Excise on a monthly salary of Rs. 70. He was posted at Dahanu in December, 1930.

Mr. R. N. Samarth, Superintendent of Excise, took charge of the office at Thana on November 1, 1932. Mr. Samarth was on official tour at Dahanu between April 14 and 23, 1933. When the plaintiff called on Mr. Samarth on April 15 the latter to the complete surprise of the former started accusing him of having falsely prosecuted a Muslim woman while on special Ganja detection duty at Ahmednagar. The former tried to remove the wrong impression, but the latter threatened with dire consequences.

Alleged Jail Threat.

According to the plaintiff, Mr. Samarth from time to time suggested to involve Mr. L. Viegas, the Inspector, with whom the plaintiff was associated on many occasions in the detection of excise offences. The plaintiff having refused to do so, Mr. Samarth recorded his statement on April 28, 1933 in connection with the Navli Gun Case with an alleged threat that the plaintiff would be sent to jail. The plaintiff was transferred to Mandvi in the Surat District on May 1, 1933.

On June 21, 1933 the plaintiff received a memorandum contain-

ing various charges made by Mr. Samarth against him and the Inspector Mr. Viegas. The charges were in respect of offence alleged to have been committed by them between September 5, 1932 and April 22, 1933. He was called upon to submit a written statement within two weeks.

Dismissed From Service.

The plaintiff wrote to the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, to have the inquiry held by any officer other than Mr. Samarth as the latter was on inimical terms with the plaintiff, and falsely tried to implicate him. However the inquiry was held by Mr. Samarth on August 14 and completed on August 24, 1933. The Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, ordered on March 7, 1934 the plaintiff's dismissal on the ground that he was found guilty of three charges by Mr. Samarth. The plaintiff handed over charge on March 11.

The plaintiff submits that Mr. Samarth ought to have been called as a witness in an impartial inquiry by the Commissioner of Excise himself so that the plaintiff would have had an opportunity to cross-examine him and prove that all the charges brought against him were false and got up by Mr. Samarth on account of personal malice against him and to avoid exposure of his misconduct by putting coercive measures against the plaintiff to falsely implicate Inspector Viegas in the detection of excise offences.

The plaintiff's appeal to the Excise Minister was decided by the Revenue Department, stating that the Government saw no reason to interfere with the order of dismissal.

The plaintiff values his damages in respect of his salaries for 24 years and pension.

ADDRESS TO
MR. MOBERLY

An address and a purse from the whole BEST Staff will be presented on Tuesday next at 5-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall to Mr. C. N. Moberly, the General Manager of the Company on the eve of his retirement from service.

Prof. SINGH.

Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh, the musician has arrived in Bombay, after a tour of Indian States.

He will be giving a programme of vocal and instrumental music to-day (Sunday) at 9 P. M. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Karnataka Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

MINISTER KAMBLI
INDISPOSED

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambl, Minister for Education has cancelled his tour to Simla owing to indisposition.

The Factory Act has been applied in the Junagadh State. Boys under 12 will not be allowed to work in factories. The maximum hours of work will be 60 per week.

WADI BUNDER
STRIKERS CHARGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two charges of forming an unlawful assembly, using violence against peaceful workers, and trespass in the Railway premises, were framed by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day against 25 persons arrested on August 9 last in connection with the Wadi Bunder Hamals' strike.

After recording the evidence of the prosecution witnesses, the Magistrate ordered two of the accused to be discharged as there was not sufficient evidence to make out a "prima facie" case against them.

The case against the others has been fixed on September 3 for hearing.

Soaked Sari In Kerosine

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Hindu married woman aged 20 locked herself up in a room of a building at Girgaum, Bombay, soaked her sari in kerosine oil and ignited it, setting herself aflame, yesterday noon.

The City Coroner, at the inquest held on the body of the woman, to-day recorded a verdict of death due to shock following extensive suicidal burns.

The name of the woman is Kamalabai Shantilal Kudakia.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdts. and Supdts. upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (4801).

Benares Hindu University—Wanted—A Principal and Professor of Ayurvedic medicine qualified to teach Ayurveda up to Acharya degree. Salary Rs. 250 to 300 according to qualifications. Apply before the 15th September, 1935, stating age, qualifications, teaching and practical experience, also if applicant possesses a knowledge of Western Medical Science, to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor. (1684).

12. TO BE LET.

Tenements to Let:—Eruch Building, near Tilak Vidyalya, Vile Parle, having westerly facing, electric lights, tap water. Reduced rent. Apply Driver, 94, D, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, 13. (4794).

56. EDUCATIONAL

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58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

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Occasional Comments By N. J.

Kings And Comets

The death of Queen Astrid of Belgium under very tragic circumstances, following so soon after that of the late King Albert in a mountaineering mishap last year, has sent a wave of grief and sympathy throughout the world. Motoring fatalities have become all too common to-day, and Death after all, sooner or later, lays his icy hand on sceptre and scythe alike. And yet why should a princess' death strike a more spontaneous note of sympathy than that of a plebeian? We with our new-learned notions of human equality may hate to confess such a partiality for the purple, even to our innermost conscience, but do what we may, delude ourselves however we would, and even struggle against it as much as we can, we cannot escape that sneaking feeling. Even a dyed-in-the-wool Marxist is conscious of this lacuna in his ideological make-up. Is it because the Majesty of Death is more manifest when it strikes down the mighty, that we feel the blow so much? Or is it that there is this ring of sincerity in our sorrow, because as some Freudians would aver, there is a ghoulish streak of satisfaction in the thought: 'Behold, the lofty have fallen!' Or is it merely because that the poor will always be with us, while the princes are a fast dwindling race that we so grieve over their loss? Whatever be the reasons, the reaction is unmistakable. We may sing the Marseillaise and the Internationale till our lungs may hurt, but we cannot but unbare our heads, and wipe an instinctive tear when a Kingly cortege passes by. And has it not been rightly observed:

"When beggars die, there are no comets seen;

"The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes."

Perversity

Strange is the cussedness of human nature! Ever since Eve ate

"The fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste

"Brought death into the world humanity has positively revelled in defying all laws. 'Do not' is the surest way of asking the son of man 'to do it.' The ban on doing any particular thing provides just the necessary incentive and spice to do it. As Froude would say taboos only act as psychological spurs, and thus one half of our being is always engaged in disobeying the other half. We all are grown-up children who needs must take delight in 'snatching fearful joys', and doing what we are warned not to do. The story of The Prince and the Locked Room in the Arabian Nights conveys this very moral.

Safety Last!

This contrariness in human character has received a striking confirmation recently by a traffic census taken at the Trafalgar Square in London. The efforts of the present British Minister of Transport to prevent road accidents have by now received a sufficient ballyhoo, and the Bell-sha Beacon has become almost a national symbol of Safety First. The 'Highway Code'—the Bible of the road—has been lately delivered from door to door, and whatever human ingenuity could do to make the propaganda effective has been done. And yet the above-referred census revealed that while 6,125 people crossed the road when the special traffic signal indicated 'Cross

now', as many as 13,292 scuttered across when the signal flared up 'Don't Cross! No wonder if the harassed Mr. Hore-Belisha feels like throwing up the sponge and allowing the public full liberty to enjoy the suicide sport. But why not checkmate the human twist by a subtle move? Why not just reverse the signs and see what happens? Why not invite the public to cross when the cars are zooming past?

Patience On Monument

I wonder if any similar test has ever been taken in our "urbes prima." It would provide not a study in safety first,—no, not even in safety last, but in sociology. For though the automobiles and the electric trams have been in existence for more than a quarter of century now, the pedestrian has not yet surrendered his crown of the road. If civilisation is to be measured up by the development of our 'Street-Sense', the Bombay public verily believes itself to be in the anthropoid stage yet. It simply refuses to recognise that there are any such things as taxis and trams, though of course sense is sometimes (literally) knocked into its head. Our roads indeed afford a divertisement in excelsis. Pi-dogs and tom-cats, an assortment of hawkers with one eye on the prospective customer and another on the 'Pili Pagdi' policeman, a horde of beggars—many of whom would do credit to a pathological museum—cyclists, careering across as if in a circus ring, and the great host of pedestrians leisurely and philosophically zig-zagging anywhere except on the footpaths and not caring two hoots for the herting cars, not to talk of urchins suddenly scampering everywhere to retrieve a kite

or a ball; it is a sight to make even a Belisha weep. Talk of safety first! Indeed! I only pity the point-duty policeman who has to preside over all this mad merry-go-round.

"And with a blue and yellow melancholy.

"Stand like patience on a monument

"Smiling at 'Safety'!"

Winsome Wink

We all are born with a wink in our eyes and wings to our heart. Whenever our hearts feel like winging (and how often they do in our salad days!), the eyes start winking with an instinctive reaction. Cupid's arrow always hits the bull's-eye when sped through the wink under a well-turned eye-brow. In spite of such potentialities, however, winking is an innocent enough pastime,—except when indulged in a college classroom in the presence of a ceremonial professor, as I once knew to my cost. With growing years however, we outgrow this species of wink and develop another. We learn to wink at the absurdities of our superiors, the extravagances of our wives, and the indiscretions of our offspring. Winking thus is always with us young and old, and it was therefore perhaps appropriate to celebrate a winking contest as was recently done in England. The winner of the most winsome wink—pretty Frances Langford if you "must" know her name,—over and above getting the first prize, was rewarded with a film contract by an intrigued producer, and you might judge her wink for yourself soon in 'Every Night at Eight.' So for a little practice . . . boys and girls before the idea catches on in this burg! And let the left eye wink for luck, as the adage goes!

BENDA INCIDENT TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

tions. A bayonet which Mr. Kaul stated Percy had informed him, belonged to Swanson and was carried by him. Percy also showed Mr. Kaul a stick which he said was of the kind used by the accused. Mr. Kaul also produced a map of the scene showing the position of the burnt hut, as well as that the position of the place where the dead body was found. Mr. Kaul stated that as a result of the investigations he had submitted the accused before the court on charges of murder and rioting.

"WOMAN'S SHOUT BRINGS HELP."

Asked if he knew anything of this affair before the evening of the 18th of July, when the matter was reported to him, Mr. Kaul stated that it had been reported to him that British soldiers had been seen on the evening of July 17, under a tree, in a field by a woman who had gone out for the purposes of nature when she shouted whereon the villagers came out and attacked the soldiers who ran away, leaving a cycle. The soldier's name was Kennedy, belonging to headquarters wing of the King's Regiment. Mr. Kaul said that he was told by the woman that Kennedy had held her hand whereas Kennedy states that he got off the cycle and went under the tree for purposes of nature. Mr. Kaul's statement was brought to a close at this stage and the court adjourned till Tuesday.—A. P.

3rd week

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(See Page 10)

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Parsi: Aspadarmad 30, 1304
Hightide: 1-24 13-30
Lowtide: 7-39 20-00
Sunrise: 6-24
Sunset: 6-54

Abyssinia Day Celebrations: Public meeting at 6-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall.
MONDAY, September 2.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

TUESDAY, September 3.
Bombay Medical Council meeting, Sec retariat, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 4.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 5.
Improvements Committee 4-55 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ
In connection with the Gokulashtami Utsavam Rukmani Kalyanam will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) from 8-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Selihoth' for the day of Atonement will be the subject of study.

DIVINE SERVICE

The weekly Divine Service under the auspices of the New Dadar Brahmaprak Mandal, will be conducted by Mr. P. C. Deb in English in the King George High School at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TIVIMNENSES UNION

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Tivimnenses Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the "Instituto Luso-Indiano", Dabul, Girgaum Road.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN DEBATE

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall, when Mr. Yusuf R. K. Thaver will propose "Aurangzeb was a Tyrant". Mr. F. M. Baig will oppose and Mr. A. A. Haveliwala will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Self-Education and Self-Growth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

ALL SAINTS DAY GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathstar Mandal, a gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the All-Saints Day of the Parsis when Major S. R. Bamji and Mr. B. S. Banaji will address the meeting. There will be sacred songs and music. Dr. Irach J. S. Taranorewala will preside.

PRESIDENCY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Principal, The Taxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar to-day (Sunday) in the Asthik Samaj Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road.

Free Public Lecture

"SELF-EDUCATION AND SELF-GROWTH"

Sunday, September 1st, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Clive of India". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Public Hero No. 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Sati Toral". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday at 3 p.m.

PATHE—"Casino De Paris". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roberta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Toofan Mail". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Misarka-Sitara". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Pavitra Lilavati". Time as usual.

PALACE—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day and Monday at 10-30 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. European programme of morning service, relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. Indian programme of the V. U. B. Indian Orchestra, conducted by Dinkarrao Ammembal. 11-30 a.m. S.B. A relay of the proceedings connected with the arrival of Flagship H. M. I. S. 'Indus' from the Bombay Harbour. 12-30 p.m. S.B. The B B C Wireless Military Band, conducted by Walton O'Donnell. 1 p.m. Close down.

7-30 p.m. European programme of the Radio Quartet. 9 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Powadas by Marutirao Pehlwan. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The New Georgian Trio. 8 p.m. Sports Talk. 8-15 p.m. A Baptist Service, relayed from the Baptist Church, Yeovil. 9 p.m. The B B C Military Band, conducted by William Mathews. Norman Williams (Baritone). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 12-20 p.m. The Broadhurst Septet. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

MARWARI SAMMELAN

Under the auspices of 'The Marwari Sammelan', 175, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, a debate will be held at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the Sammelan Hall on the following proposition: "That it is impossible to achieve political reforms in the Indian States by a policy of Co-operation."

The proposition will be moved by Pandit Niranjan Sharma 'Ajit' and Sjt. P. L. Chudgar will preside over the meeting.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) when Swami Omkarsatchitanandji and Brahmchari Kshetrapalji will deliver a lecture on "Ganesh Rahashya and need of Arya Samaj" at the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

LECTURE ON CHARGES AGAINST EDUCATED WOMEN

Under the auspices of the Bene Israel Stree Mandal and the Israelite Brotherhood, there will be a public lecture by Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh on "Charges against Educated Women" at Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m., when Mrs. Sarah E. S. Ezekiel will preside.

PRIZE FOR JAIN STUDENT

The Kalyanchand Navalehand Javeri Jain Prize of Rs. 120 has been awarded to Mr. N. K. Parikh of Ahmedabad who secured 495 marks, standing highest amongst applicant of Jain students in the last Matriculation Examination.

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7 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

PROTEST AGAINST LOHARU FIRING

Under the auspices of the Central India and Rajputana Praja Mandal, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Sammelan Hall, 175, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to consider and protest against the grave situation created by firing in the Loharu State, when Sjt. Manishanker S. Trivedi, General Secretary, Indian States People's Conference, will preside and Sjt. P. L. Chudgar, Sjt. Balvantrai Mehta, Sjt. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, Sjt. K. S. Kalyantri, Kanhaiyalal Vaidya and others will speak.

SHRI THASRA DASANAGAR VANIK MANDAL

A meeting of the Shri Thasra Dasanagar Vanik Mandal will be held at the residence of Sjt. Chimanlal Chhotalal Desai, at Dr. Deshmukh Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON QURAN

Under the auspices of the Quranic Association, Mr. Shamshuzzaman Khan will deliver a lecture on "The Holy Quran and its teaching" at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Hall, ground floor, Hornby Road, to-day (Sunday).

SUBURBANITES TO PROTEST AGAINST DELIMITATION REPORT

A meeting of the residents of the Bombay Suburban District will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Andheri in Gazdar Hall near the Railway Station to protest against the report of the Delimitation Committee and Government decision thereon as far as it affects the Bombay Suburban District.

A PARSİ "DICTATOR"!

Novel Competition Run By
Y. M. P. A.

The Young Men's Parsi Association invites from Parsis, without any restriction as to age, sex or other qualifications, a contribution not exceeding 1,000 words on the subject. "What would I do if I were a Parsi Dictator to better the condition of the community" The Association will give a prize of Rupees ten for the contribution adjudged by the

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's celebrations are as follows:—

(1) BY KHATAV 'BUILDING PEOPLE: 12 noon to 2 p.m., installation; 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Kirtan; 9 p.m. to 12 midnight Ganesh mela.

(2) LAMINGTON ROAD SARVAJANIK G. O. MANDAL: 11 a.m. installation; 5-30 p.m. S. J. Patil's discourt, Sjt. K. F. Nariman presiding; 7 p.m., Powadas; 10 p.m., mela.

(3) MATUNGA HINDU SABHA S. G. O. MANDAL: 8 a.m., procession; 11 a.m. inauguration. 3 p.m., ballads; 9 p.m. Sjt. S. Jaudekar's lecture on "Place of Religion in Politics, (Sjt. S. K. Patil presiding).

GANAPATI FESTIVAL

The following are the different Khadi Sale Centres arranged by Girgaon Khadi shop:—

Gulawadi near Ram Mandir
Khatargali, Hira Baug Shop No. 9
Kandawadi, Corner of Mahajanwadi. They will remain open on Sunday and Monday.

Association to be best out of those received. The decision of the Association will be final and legally binding on all the competitors.

Contributions should be sent, typed or written in ink on one side of paper only, addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, The Young Men's Parsi Association, Bisni House, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay, so as to reach them not later than 20th September, 1935. The Association reserves the right to publish all or any contributions in the Journal of the Young Men's Parsi Association, or in any other newspaper it thinks fit.

The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTING

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

Washington administration has agreed to give 10 cent loan to cotton-growers and a bounty of 2 cents to contract signers under Bankhead allotment. Southern Senators influenced President Roosevelt to raise loan level from 9 to 10 cents and this proposal was accepted by the administration as they cannot afford to displease the Southern Bloc, which has greater interest in cotton and without their support, it is impossible for the present administration to have their programmes and plans put into action.

Last year the U.S. Administration gave 12 cent loan to cotton-growers, but the result of this arbitrary level was disastrous. In their zeal for price-raising campaign the Government failed to understand the effect on actual consumption of cotton. World consumption of all cotton amounted to 25,464,000 bales, but the domestic consumption and exports of American cotton suffered a drop of 2-1/2 million bales, as a result of increased use of outside growths owing to cheapness of prices.

Realisation of this fact, forced U.S. officials to change their plans to suit new conditions. The growing crop is estimated at about 12 million bales, which is about a million bales more than last season's consumption of American cotton.

Threat To Indian

Cotton-growers

With a view to drive away foreign cotton from the field and encourage exports and consumption of American cotton, the Government decided to allow loans on a low level. This action of the American Government is greatly appreciated as it restores freedom of cotton market and ensures large exports. In other words, it will hit hard our cotton-growers. The Indian Central Cotton Committee failed to foresee this danger and instead of doing research and other work, it would have been better if they had diverted their energies towards finding markets

for Indian raw cotton. It is not late even now, and let us hope the I. C. C. C. will rise to the occasion before it is too late.

Unitary Control

The question of Unitary Control over trading in raw cotton is in the forefront as anticipated. It is reliably understood that the East India Cotton Association has offered a plan to the Mahajan Association, providing a separate trading ring for associate members on a card of Rs. 500 and a deposit of Rs. 1,000. Unit of trading to be 20 bales, but the associate members will have no voting power.

This offer is not liked by members of the Mahajan Association. It is too early to go into merits and demerits of the new proposals, but some vested interests are obstructing the progress. Let their be free exchange of thoughts between both rival associations with a view to find out a workable solution, which will increase the prestige of the trade, ensure a contiguous and free trading market regulate time and mode of business and lastly safeguard the interests of millions of cotton-growers, who suffer enormous losses on account of the present crude and undignified trading methods.

Value Of Advertising

It is said that Great Britain is spending about £125,000,000 annually on advertising. Sixty-five million pounds is spent on printed matter, catalogues, postage and envelopes compared with £39,000,000 on Press advertising. Posters coming third with £10,000,000. In this country, it is almost impossible to make any guess as to the amount spent in advertising, but our industrialists will do well to

learn the advantages of advertising.

Cotton-seed As Good

Cotton-seed is now coming in increased repute in America as a basis of foodstuff, possessing high protein value. So far cotton-seed was mostly used as raw material for the extraction of oil used in preparation of margarine cooking fats, soap-making and other industrial purposes. The new process is an edible flour produced from the residue after extraction of oil, which is used mostly as cattle-feeding cake and fertilizer. In some cases it was also used as fuel in the furnaces of the oil mills. India has abundant supply of cotton-seed, but very few know the various uses of this product, except as cattle-food and in some cases the residue after extraction of oil is exported to Europe as oil cakes.

Share And Silver Markets

The Directors of the local Share Bazar have wisely suspended forward trading in Government Securities with a view to avoid bear raids in case the political situation takes serious turn in Italy. Short sales were freely covered after the above move was taken by the Board and bears will have now no free-hand to mint money by selling securities which they do not possess. Suspension of forward trading in securities had somewhat adverse effect on industrial shares. Tata Steels and other shares on the forward list registered sharp decline. Present prices are now believed approaching investment levels and once more the general belief about low prices around Parsis' New Year is proving correct.

The crisis in the Silver Market

has passed off without any undue effect, partly due to the action of the Board and mainly due to the spirit of co-operation and goodwill among the traders. The action of the Board was effective because minimum prices were fixed with suspension of trading. As a measure one can say that as a curative medicine it worked well, but as a prevention of such crisis, it is a failure. On the contrary, it is a bad principle to fix minimum or maximum rates and suspend trading. What is earnestly required is, effective measures to check reckless speculation, and the Board does not seem to be very anxious to adopt any measure to curb unhealthy speculation. This means in future there will be repetition of such crisis, rich and big operators will be protected, but outsiders will have to pay to last pie and go out. In fairness the Board will do well to adopt new measures to promote healthy conditions.

Hesitancy

Hesitant feeling prevails in all local markets as a result of heavy losses incurred on silver purchases. The Cotton Market is afraid of a bearish bureau on the 9th September and war rumours are discouraging holders of Government Securities. Money is cheap and call money is quoted as low as 1/2 per cent. Large sums are lying idle awaiting employment, but when general confidence is impaired, there is a keen watch over the safety of the capital. Cycles of strength and weakness always follow each other. During the early days of the year we were passing through a period of boom and everything appeared rosy, but now there is a decided change. The boom is followed by depression and in time to come the present depression will be replaced by a boom. It is a process of expansion and contraction, which results in price movements and keeps money in active circulation.

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QUEEN'S ROAD

Exploiting Abyssini a's Minerals & Oil

Concessions To Anglo-American Co. By 'Negus'?

LONDON DENIAL FOLLOWED BY OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION FROM ADDIS ABABA

Mystery Man Behind Show Says It Is "One Of Great Deals In History"

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31. A telegram reports that the Negus has granted an Anglo-American company with headquarters in London, a large concession to exploit the minerals and oil in Abyssinia which, it is stated, will ultimately involve millions of sterling.—Reuter.

Official Confirmation

ADDIS ABABA, August 31. It is officially confirmed that an agreement has been signed, granting concessions over a vast territory of Abyssinia for the development of oil deposits with an American company.—Reuter.

Rumour Of Concession Denied

(Special Cable.) LONDON, August 31. It is learned in the official quarters that the British Government has no information as regards the reported concession granted by the Ethiopian Government to an Anglo-American consortium, also that neither official nor un-official support has been given to that by the Government which has repeatedly stated they had no imperial nor economic interests in Abyssinia except lake Tsana. Government has asked the British Minister in Addis Ababa to make full inquiries in the matter.

U. S. Department Decline To Comment

(Special Cable.) WASHINGTON, August 31. Officials state the Department decline to comment on the reported Anglo-American oil deal, but a number of Congressmen are amazed and annoyed at the big businesses' apparent disregard of the country's will expressed in the Neutrality Bill.

The fact that some United States citizens have purchased an interest in the war, will not change the country's neutrality policy, comments Senator Borah. Experienced international observers feel no reason that the deal will involve the United States in the present crisis, while the man in the street frankly admires Haile Selassie's astuteness. "He's a smart guy and has dealt a shrewd blow on Mussolini" is a typical comment.

President Roosevelt has not yet signed the Neutrality Bill, no reason is forthcoming for the delay.

CONSIDERABLE BRITISH PARTICIPATION?

Mysterious Personality Behind Transaction?

(Special Cable.) LONDON, August 31. "One of the great deals in the history" jubilantly stated one Mr. Ricketts, one of the closest in the connection in an exclusive interview to Reuter, but he refused to lift the veil of mystery surrounding the principles behind the transaction. Despite Addis Ababa reports for the concession granted to the American group, some circles assume there is considerable British participation; while others

suggest African exploitation by the development corporation who hold a concession and registered at Delaware may later offer participation to other oil interests.

Mr. Ricketts is well-known in the city in Iraq, Egypt and Abyssinia, but is unidentified with any particular oil group, which made him a suitable negotiator.

It is recalled Mr. Ricketts played a prominent part in securing a concession in the British oil development company in Iraq. Mr. Ricketts is married and has three children—two boys, and one girl and is a well-known figure in clubland, belonging 'inter alia', to the travellers' Royal Thames.

AUSTRALIA SUPPORTS PEACE MOVE

CANBERRA, Aug. 30. The Federal Cabinet meeting has unanimously resolved that Mr. Stanley Bruce, the Australian High Commissioner, should take every possible step to support Britain's efforts to maintain peace between Italy and Abyssinia.

It is understood that the Ministers have expressed concern at the possibility of the decision to apply the sanctions, and decided to instruct Mr. Bruce to oppose such sanctions.—Reuter.

Describing published reports as unauthorised and misleading, Mr. Lyons, after the Cabinet discussion this morning, deplored the statements in newspapers on Australia's attitude and said that Government cannot and should not define its attitude on a situation which has not yet arisen. Care should be taken not to prejudice the delicate situation and make the task of those striving for the maintenance of peace more difficult.

It is learned officially that instructions cabled for Mr. Bruce reiterated that Government should give its utmost support to Britain's peace policy.—Reuter.

MUM ON QUESTION OF SANCTIONS

SYDNEY, August 30. Mr. Joseph Lyons, the Prime Minister, declined to make an official statement with regard to the sanctions but admitted that the Government had sent Mr. Bruce with instructions.—Reuter.

Australia to Outline Her Views The "Sydney Herald", commenting on the brief information available, says that since Mr. Bruce occupies a seat in the Council and a unanimous vote is necessary, this means that the League will not be able to impose the sanctions.

The "Telegraph" states after exhaustive discussion the Cabinet has sent a long cable to Mr. Bruce who, as the President-elect of the Council, will make an important speech at the League outlining Australia's views.

Mr. Bruce is requested to keep the Cabinet in hourly touch with the developments.

ONLY INTERESTED IN "WAR FOR PEACE"

OTTAWA, August 31. The formal opinion on the Italo-Ethiopian question will be

issued by the Canadian Government while peace negotiations are progressing, declared Mr. Bennet, the Prime Minister, commenting on Australia's reported opposition to the sanction.

Canada's delegates to the League Council have been told by Government that "the only war in which we are interested is the war for peace."

Europeans Offer To Fight For Abyssinia

(Special Cable) LONDON, August 30.

2,500 offers to fight for Abyssinia are hitherto received by the Ethiopian Legation which has issued a statement to the effect that the Ethiopian Government much appreciates the Europeans' offers, but as the applicants are not acquainted with the Ethiopian language Government fears that they won't be of any use in directing or aiding its soldiers, and is, therefore, unable to accept their offers.

200,000 More Italians To Be Called Up

BOLZANO, August 31. The calling up of further 200,000 Italians "in order to face any eventuality that may arise" was announced by Sgr. Mussolini in a speech in a huge review of troops on the closing day of the manoeuvres. He added: "Once again the world must know as long as people talk in the absurd

"Abyssinia Day"

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT JINNAH HALL.

The All-India Abyssinia Day will be observed at a public meeting at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

Miss Maniben Kara, Purshottam Tricunddas, Dr. J. N. Choksy, P. R. Lele, C. K. Narayan Swamy and Asoka Mehta will be among the speakers

provoking manner of sanctions, we won't give up a single soldier, sailor or airman.

The speech lasted only three minutes Sgr. Mussolini said the troops who participated in the manoeuvres would remain with the divisions, and won't be disbanded. The new move will bring the total effectives called up to about one million.—Reuter.

AIR RAID DEFENCES AT MALTA

MALTA, Aug. 30. Further instructions in the event of air raids have been issued. It is also announced that model gas-proof rooms are being prepared for demonstration purposes in certain Government schools.

Two thousand, five hundred offers to fight for Abyssinia have hitherto been received by the Ethiopian Legation in London which has declined them with thanks.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS "SOAK RICH" BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. President Roosevelt has signed "Soak the Rich Bill" intended to raise some fifty-million sterling by taxes on estates, gifts, corporations and capital stock issues in excess of the profits after surtax.

INDO-BURMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Sir A. Watson Stresses Need For Better Treatment For Lancashire Cotton

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" on the Indo-Burman Trade Agreement Sir Alfred Watson says that compromise whereby the period of three years adopted for the maintenance of status quo meets with objection, that Burma should not be committed for a long term to the arrangements of allowing Indian cottons to enter duty free, while the Lancashire cottons are heavily taxed.

Lancashire will have comparatively an early opportunity of making its case for equal treatment for its cotton goods with those in India in the Burmese market.

After a short experience the separation of Burma will be able to decide for itself solely in the interest of her own people whether it is advantageous continue such an arrangement.

STEAMERS COLLIDE NEAR DOVER

(Special Cable)

LONDON, August 30.

His Majesty's "Ramillies" collided with a North German Lloyd steamer "Eisenach" nine miles from Dover.

The "Ramillies" suffered minor damage above the water forward. It is believed that there were no casualties.

How Collision Occurred

The collision of "Ramillies" and "Eisenach" occurred at 7-40 a.m. The "Ramillies" was reported at 11-30 standing by "Eisenach" on which she turned the searchlights.

A gale was blowing and "Eisenach" required immediate assistance. Two tugs from Dover reached "Eisenach" at 12-30.

"Eisenach" bows in stove but bulk-heads holding was towed into Dover by tugs, "Ramillies" accompanying.—Reuter.

Collision Casualties

LONDON, August 31.

Three are dead and one is missing, as a result of a collision. All of them belonged to "Eisenach".—Reuter.

(Eisenach is in Germany.)

Italy To Hold Big Naval Manoeuvres

BOLZANO, August 31.

It is rumoured Italy intends to hold large-scale naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean in view of the possible threat of the close of Suez Canal, but official quarters decline to comment on the ground that such subjects come within the measures on which military authorities had imposed secrecy some months ago. There is the possibility of the matter having been discussed in the interviews which Sgr. Mussolini held yesterday with Under-Secretaries of Marine and Air.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SETS UP NEW MOTOR RECORD

(Special Cable)

BONNEVILLE (UTAH) Aug. 30

American driver Jenkins, driving a 400 horse power car started on an attempt last night to break Cobb's 24 hours' record.

Jenkins averaged, 138.53 m.p.h. for 2,000 miles, thus breaking Cobb's 137.87 m.p.h.

Backers Floored At Poona On Saturday

Nasty Accident Causes Deaths Of Two Horses & Injuries To Jockey

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The uncertain weather deterred many regular racegoers from making the trip to Poona on Saturday. Those who stayed away can have no regrets for the programme was carried out under dismal conditions. Rain earlier in the week had rendered the going very soft, and it was not surprising that the results were not in accordance with popular anticipation.

A nasty accident which resulted in the deaths of two horses and serious injuries to a jockey marred the proceedings.

Zuyder Zee had the distinction of being the only favourite to score in a card of eight events.

Wretched Starting Effort

The start of the Moderate Plate (Div. I) was altogether unsatisfactory. Mr. Clifton pulled the lever when many of the jockeys were unprepared and the electric bell announced the start but no horses left the barrier. He had to begin all over again and succeeded in getting the field away. Between the 5 and 4 furlongs Simmons in manoeuvring for a position on the favourite Taj Bahadur struck into Azdashir ridden by H. McQuade, both horses and their respective riders coming down heavily. McQuade it transpired sustained a fractured collar bone and other injuries but Simmons escaped with a shaking. Both the horses were killed. It is some time since there has been such a nasty spill at Poona and the result of the usual official inquiry will be awaited with interest. If any rider was responsible for the mishap through careless riding it is to be hoped the authorities will take him to task.

Shaphir Defeated

Shaphir who was backed as if defeated was out of the question was surprisingly beaten in the Western India Stakes. Burn showed to advantage on Draughtsman, who got up in time to beat the lightly weighted Carnelian. Munro, the rider of the favourite appeared too anxious and brought his mount out rather early after striking off slowly.

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk's smart colt Zuyder Zee had little to do to win the Poona Plate. Wilson sat at ease on the son of Zionist who cantered home two lengths in front of Grandpapa.

The thirteen year old Saifuldowla revelled in the mud to win the important First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Abdul Malik came from a long way back but could make no impression on the winner, Jai Bhawani II was

seen travelling well over the concluding furlong, and should be earmarked for the Governor's Cup.

Trelawne Turns Up.

After a long period of ineffectiveness Trelawne succeeded in getting his head in front in the Autumn Plate. He was followed home by Ballylinch and Franco-lin. Robinson just missing a coup with the Spion Kop gelding.

The Kolhapur stable had its first success when Thermometer annexed the Visitors' Plate (Div. I), Achieve and Crusty providing the opposition.

Raghubeer, Royal Prince, Curfew III and Pest made Div. II of the Visitors' Plate extremely interesting, a close-finish resulting in the first-named holding Malone's charge by half a length, a neck and head separating the other two.

Blanche had little opposition in the Moderate Plate Div. I, when Taj Bahadur came to grief. Firs-an made a brave effort to overtake Dr. Pillay's horse, who was not impressed by the challenge.

Frivolous Protest.

Although Subeya gave a circus performance on Pailazaman in Division II of the Moderate Plate, his mount won fairly from Imperial. It was surprising to see the rider of the latter making an objection for interference. Needless to add the protest was over-ruled as it deserved to be.

Neither the Daily Double nor Daily Treble was won.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m. THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Division I.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER, 9-4, Cook 1
Mr. Gem's ACHIEVE, 7-9, (carr. 7-12), Brace 2
Mr. A. I. Beemahomed's CRUSTY, 8-2, Moore 3
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's ECCLESIASTIC, 9-1, Selby 4
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, neck.

Time: 1 min. 49-3/5 secs.
Not Run:—Alienist 8-11 and Angelo 8-8.

First Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, and Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 28 for places.

Favourite: Solar Barn.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE.

(Division I.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's BLANCHE, 8-7, Britt 1
Mr. Syed Fatah's FIRSAN, 7-7, Graham 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING, 9-0, Scanlan 3
Mr. Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT, 8-12, Marrable 4
Won by 3 lengths, 6 lengths, head.

Time: 1 min. 25-3/5 secs.
Not Run: Outlook 8-13.
First tote paid Rs. 63 for win, and Rs. 24, Rs. 32 and Rs. 38 for places.

Favourite: Taj Bahadur.
Winner trained by Owner, Dr. S. K. Pillay.

Jockey Simmons, rider of Taj Bahadur, the favourite, fell down between the 5th and 4th furlong posts and was seriously injured. Azdashir which was ridden by H. McQuade also fell. McQuade complained of severe pain on the shoulder blade.

Taj Bahadur was so seriously injured that it was destroyed.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m. THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Division II.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER, 9-0, Marrable 1
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE, 9-3, Daniel 2
Captain J. Crawford's CURFEW III, 8-2, Whiteside 3
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's PEST, 7-13, Selby 4
Won by 1/2 length; neck; short head.

Time:—1min. 49-4/5seconds.
All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 116 for win and Rs. 40; Rs. 55 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite: Tijiro (7-12).
Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m. THE POONA PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,000.

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk's ZUYDER ZEE 8-5, Wilson 1
Mr. Diamond's GRANDPAPA 6-11 (card. 7-1), Whiteside .. 2
Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 7-10 (card. 7-12), Brace 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpila's Mr. Pip 7-1, Graham 4
All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 18-4/5secs.
First Tote paid Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m. H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs.

1,250; Third, Rs. 500.

Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8-10, Thompson 1
Mr. K. Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK 9-0, Burn 2
Mr. H. C. H. Jusub's KARAM ALLAH 9-3, Manfi Sulleman .. 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II 8-7, Cook 4
Not run: Al Hamil 9-3, Legion of Honour 9-0, Al Hazar 8-7, English Star 8-7.

Won by 4 lengths, neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 30-4/5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 68 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1/2 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second, Rs. 1,700; Third, Rs. 800. A Handicap for all Horses.

Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 8-5, Harding 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's BALLYLINCH 8-3, Whiteside 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 7-8, Moore 3
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy 9-4, Burn 4
Not run: Cymro 8-2, Bedsocks 8-2.

Won by head, 3/4 length, 2-1/2 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 46-3/5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 161 for win; Rs. 38, Rs. 41 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m. THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES. DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 8,500; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,750. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN 7-12, Burn 1

Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 7-9, Britt 2
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 8-9, Munro 3

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Private Seal 8-2, M. Hoyt 4
Not run: Star of Italy 8-9.

First Tote paid Rs. 67 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m. THE MODERATE PLATE. (Division II.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's PAILAZAMAN 7-10, Subbayya 1
Mr. Haji Rajub's IMPERIAL 7-12, Marrable 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AMIR 8-4, Wilson 3
Mr. Abid Mahomed's Roj al Bahar 7-7, B. McQuade 4
Not run: Al Ghazi 8-12 and Grey King 7-4.

First Tote paid Rs. 363 for win; Rs. 66, Rs. 37 and Rs. 64 for places.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

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Kay Longdon, daughter of Professor Longdon the famous scientist and inventor, has fallen violently in love with George Anstey, her father's young colleague. George, immersed in his work, ignores her and Kay is very unhappy. A journalist named Merryweather is at the Longdon Laboratories, when the professor in his private observatory—sights two air-liners of the Lackermann Company being attacked by a colossal sky-ship of no known design, which brings one of the air-liners down in flames but allows the other to escape. Kay, George, the professor and Merryweather dash to the Lackermann flying-field to interview the survivors, who reveal that the sky-ship possessed neither wings nor propellers but could dart about like a fish, its strangest feature being absolute silence. Professor Longdon says that the raider must have come from another world.

SIGHT SPACE-SHIP. SAYS PLANET IS MENACED BY GRAVE PERIL! And then, triumphantly—

FULL STORY BY PILOT AND SURVIVORS OF ESCAPED AIR-LINER! (Page 2).

Pages 2 and 3 had been given over entirely to Tom Merryweather, who had "spread himself"

with a vengeance. In vivid, powerful world-pictures he told of the dramatic moment in the Longdon observatory, of the dash to the flying-field; of the scene in the hangar amongst the shocked survivors! Word for word the conversations of questioners and survivors were given; the rough sketch made by Dexter on

the envelope had been reproduced as a line-block.

It was a masterpiece of journalistic craftsmanship designed to rouse the nation—and it succeeded. Every omnibus, tram-car, railway train, carrying the millions of workers to offices and shops, hummed with the story of the Space-Raiders.

Edition after edition flashed from the 'Arclight' presses, and the circulation climbed and climbed as the public clamoured for information.

* * * * * Breakfast, at the Longdon home, was a silent affair for the most part. Kay and her father—her mother had died years before, and she acted as housekeeper—lived two miles from the laboratories in a quiet suburban road.

There had been little sleep overnight for Kay, for her brain was whirling with thoughts of what she had seen those few short hours before. The coming of the Silent Menace was so pregnant with possibilities that the mind reeled in striving to compass them.

As for Professor Longdon, he had not slept at all. Coaxed home by Kay long after midnight, he had shut himself in his library, lit his pipe, and settled down to think, think, think. Remonstrance was useless. Already he was waging a lone mental warfare against the invaders, trying to visualise some adequate de-

(Continued on page 38.)

The shattered wreckage of the GV20, a torn and twisted mass of metal and fabric, lay in a field about half a mile west of the Lackermann hangars. The field was company property. From the first it had been impossible to save a single life; no human being could have lived through the mounting horror of the destroying ray of the sky-raider, the fire, the suffocating smoke, and the frightful force with which the blazing liner impacted on the ground—a force so terrific that the great under-carriage had been driven into the soil.

Large local crowds had gathered about the wreck, attracted by the glare in the night-sky. But after Professor Longdon's talk with the pilot of the escaped machine, he had advised putting a strong guard round the wreck and ejecting morbid sensation-hunters from the field. He wanted to examine the metal and fabric closely; close scrutiny with powerful microscopes might reveal the nature of the weapon which had wrought the damage. "I want to make that ruin speak," he said to George Anstey.

The pressmen, therefore, fuming at the lack of information, had to content themselves with taking flashlight photographs of the burning wreckage. One evening paper issued a "special edition" shortly before midnight, but the details were meagre and told nothing more than the public had already heard through their radio sets.

The real sensation burst in the early hours of the following morning, when the 'Arclight' came out with a full front-page splash. "SILENT MENACE ARRIVES!"—ran the banner-head across seven columns. Below it, and taking up three-quarters of the page, was a picture which made every rival editor gnash his teeth in envy and despair. All night the Art Department had worked at fever-heat; from the rough sketch drawn by Dexter, pilot of the escaped Lackermann air-liner, a model of the mysterious sky-ship had been made in wood, hastily transformed with silver-paint into a shining replica of the real thing and photographed. Files had been searched for photographs of the GV20 and its sister-machine.

A magnificent camera-study of a cloudy sky at sunset provided a background on which the other photographs were super-imposed. Clever re-touching transformed the whole into a starkly realistic depiction of the terrible moment when the GV20 burst into flames. The picture leapt from the page, hit the public between the eyes as no front-page picture had ever done before.

Below, a series of staccato subtitles announced briefly the coming of the new horror:

MYSTERY RAIDER FROM OTHER WORLD! LACKERMANN AIR-LINER ATTACKED AND DESTROYED! PROFESSOR LONGDON, FIRST TO

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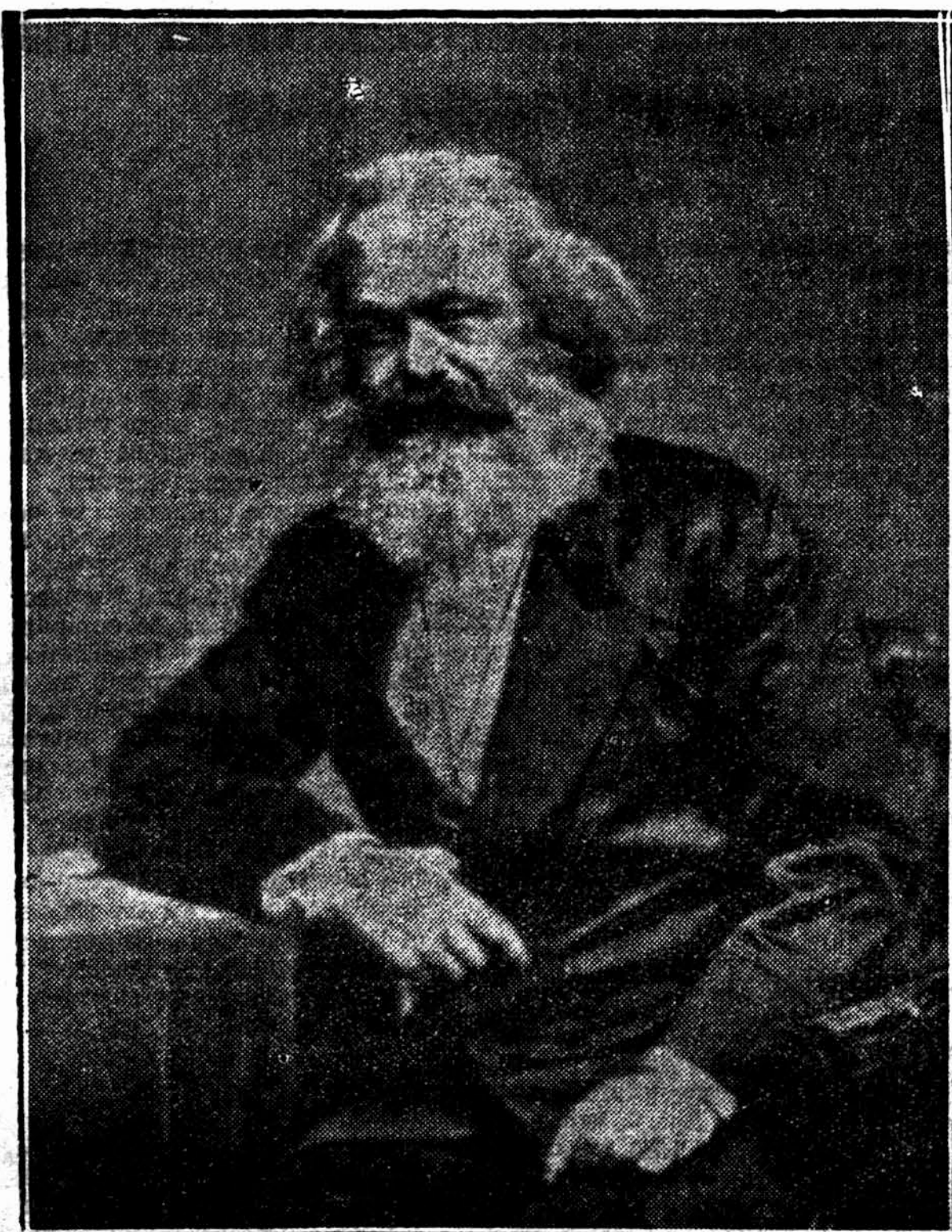
Karl Marx---Most Misunderstood And Misrepresented Philosopher Of The Nineteenth Century Who Should Be Learnt Less Dogmatically And With Lesser Prejudice

(By PROSCOS)

When France was under the spell of the Second Revolution, the world had produced a giant intellect who combined in him the qualities of idealism and search after scientific knowledge. He was a prodigious thinker and writer who took to a new road and had all the difficulties and drawbacks of a pioneer. Like all great geniuses he was obsessed with his own ideas, but rarely displayed that intolerance which, unfortunately, is the characteristic of many of his followers. It was unfortunate that his highly scientific investigations into intellectual problems were not accompanied by a simplicity of language. His insistence on detail and attempt at thoroughness did him credit as a scientist, but his scientific conclusions were so open to interpretations and criticisms, that they almost increased in volume to exceed the original. The misfortune of all great men has been their followers, and whilst criticising religion, his followers are responsible for having created more sects in Marxism than perhaps in Roman Catholicism.

It was an unfortunate day when the sayings of Marx came to form part of "Marxism." Dogma and creed were followed by intolerance of criticism and insistence on petty details. The sincerity and fidelity of his followers do them credit, but the unconscious belief in the infallibility of their leader, and their attempt to apply his conclusions as "patent" medicines to all climes and all peoples at all times reveal not a true understanding of impotent scientific principles. His interpretation of class war has become, for example, a mere "hymn of hate" to some of his enthusiastic followers. It has always been difficult in the world to draw the line between creative activism and pure destruction. It will be in the interest of the world for all to read Marx solely from the point of view of the maximum happiness of the maximum number, to read him without "the poison of truth, prejudice." It will be better if those who follow him interest themselves more in the essentials and understand more thoroughly the complications of the "present" instead of spending valuable energy in the cause of ideals which may tend to forget their original spirit and remain empty slogans.

All this is not to decry the things, Marx said, even his worst enemies cannot fail to pay tribute to his intellect, his contribution to civilisation and his sincerity and faith in the cause of the workers of the world. His greatest contribution has been that he has opened the eyes of the world to the abyss which stares it if it forgets the elementary principles of Justice and his great genius has been that he was able to give a glimpse of the catastrophe that was to face the world in 1914 half a century before it was actually to happen. It cannot be denied that Capitalism has gone the way he predicted. The small episode of Italy and Abyssinia tells us that the West refuses to profit from past lessons and is ready more than ever to bring an end to human civilisation. No wonder then that what Marx said may come true. Selfishness and cruelty is the thesis at the present day, poverty and desperation is the growing antithesis, if competition and ideas of "survival of the fittest" will still persist instead of co-operation and mutual sacrifice. Then to the great misfortune of the world and civilisation the



KARL MARX (1818-1883).

fears of Marx will be carried to their logical conclusion.

Marx's Early Career

Karl Heinrich Marx was born in Southern Germany, at Treves, on 5th May, 1818. His grandfather was a German Rabbi and his father a Jewish jurist. His mother belonged to the family of a Dutch Rabbi and, therefore, he had in him the blood of two nationalities. Marx was made a Christian when he was only six years old. He learnt at the hands of his future father-in-law who had a literary bent of mind. This old man was a lover of truth and was a friend of Justice, with a sober mind which belied that "idealism was no imagination, but truth."

After matriculation he thought of becoming a lawyer, but then took to philosophy, jurisprudence, history, literature and art. He was a prodigious reader from the very beginning, taking notes and translating Greek and Latin. He was always more a philosopher and an economist than a politician and a statesman. Kant and Fichte with their superior and vague idealism tinged with spiritualism would not appeal to him and he took to the more practical Hegel, whose great contribution was the theory of the conflict between two contradictions which produced a positive result, thus contributing to the constant progress of the world. In a letter to his father he says, "From the idealism which I had cherished so long, I fell to seeking the ideal in reality itself.... Once again I wished to dive in the midst of the sea, this time with the resolute intention of finding a spiritual nature just as essential, concrete and perfect as the physical, and, instead of indulging in intellectual gymnastics, bringing up pure pearls into the sunlight."

He continued to be more and more influenced by Hegel, and

soon dropped all his romanticism, poetry writing and story sketching. He was bent upon the practical, he decided to deal only with reality, concrete facts and phenomena; and being a true philosopher he was speculative and prophetic only in his conclusions, and this only to a very small extent. In his College days, Marx was restless in mind and spirit, having a contempt for pleasures, reading at late hours and invariably falling ill. His restlessness made him erratic in his ideas, changing his points of view from time to time. Though he was submerged in the material and the practical, he always insisted on seeking the truth, never caring for worldly comfort and rewards.

Journalistic Activities

At the age of twenty-three he became a Doctor of Philosophy and wanted to be a lecturer at the University of Bonn, but was refused as he was a non-conformist. Then he became a journalist and a strong critic of tradition and dogma, insisting on individual liberty of thought. He was made the editor of a paper, and there he began to study economics. So keen he was in his study that he left his paper and took only to books and to the beautiful daughter of his old friend and teacher. At the end of this period he was a confirmed socialist and a married man. Criticising the period in which he lived, he wrote:—

"This system of acquisition and commercialism, of possession and of exploitation of mankind, is leading even more swiftly than the increase of population, so a breach within the present society, which the old system cannot heal, because indeed it has not the power to heal or create, but only to exist and enjoy." To this conclusion he must have been led by the French Revolution and cer-

tain peasant troubles that were then going on in Germany. In 1843 he asserted that a change in the then prevailing condition of labour could only come about through the effort of labour, because the capitalists would never act till they are seized by the periodic crisis, in which they find themselves removed to give place to others.

In 1843 he took up the editorship of the Franco-German Year book in order that he may fearlessly criticise all existing institutions. In this he clearly declared that he was for criticism and not dogmatism. He did not believe the world should accept all he said as gospel truth.

In one of the number an article appeared in the name of Frederick Engels, a young businessman of Manchester, condemning the then existing order, but also severely criticising the Utopians for the ineffectiveness of their plans. Here began a friendship the like of which perhaps does not appear in human history. Marx found a man who would stand by him in the worst days of privation and want, who would sacrifice, inspire, understand and explain all that he said in his highly scientific and complicated manner.

When the year books were discontinued, Marx continued his studies of the economic and social organisations of various countries. In 1844, helped by Engels, he wrote "The Holy Family." In this book Marx begins to visualise the historic struggle of man for his existence and traces his struggle with his fellow human beings in the course of that inevitable struggle. He also suggested that ideas will bear real fruits if only they represented the welfare of the maximum number.

Workers' Manifesto

In 1845 he collaborated with many advanced thinkers of the French Revolution and was thus ordered to quit France; and he proceeded to Brussels. In 1848 the European Revolution broke out as the direct fruit of the Treaty of Vienna and the subjugation of France. By this time the League of Communists was formed in Germany, a league of idealists and not too practical men, and they began to meet in the home of all free thinkers—England. Here they drafted a programme which was issued in the form of a manifesto. A resolution was laid down asserting the presence of class struggle in the history of humanity. The class struggle in human history is evident in so far as such a struggle is noticed throughout Nature, where every germ cell exists at the cost of weaker and less powerful germ cells. Species of the plant and animal world have continued this struggle, destroying other species in order that they may live and reproduce their kind and the process has continued indefinitely and it also came to appear in human history. But such a class struggle ceases to exist as soon as species agree to co-operate, and such a co-operation is easier of man as he is endowed with reason and thus he can, if he wishes, make human history not a struggle for existence but an experiment in common living where each may contribute to the welfare of all.

The manifesto gave the place of importance to economic struggle which determined the form of social organisation and the type of political and intellectual creation of a period of history. It is

(Continued on page 30)

Chinese Culture

The Chinese are a people peculiarly humanistic. No transcendental God has ever been acknowledged in their culture, and the Christian or Islamic ideas of God have never appealed to them. (The so-called Shuns or Gods are but the spirits of the mighty dead). The primitive God of the Hsia and Shang dynasties became the abstract Heaven as early as the Sui Dynasty, and the Will of Heaven is but the Will of the People. So in China—or at least in China Proper—no religion has even arisen. All the so-called Chinese religions are foreign in origin, and their very acceptance by the people depends upon their concurrence with Chinese moral precepts. As to the indigenous religion of China, the nearest approximations to it are ancestor-worship and the worship of the Sage, but the objects of such worship are men, and not super-human beings.

Matter is also not valued in China, and natural science not developed. What Chinese culture emphasises is that man can neither be isolated, nor abstracted from his environment. As soon as he is born, he is woven into the net of personal relations, so Chinese culture does not discourse upon the individual but upon social obligations, and the highest ideal of human life is the perfection of the moral self. (The perfection of the moral self is adopted by Mencius and Hsuntze as the definition of the sage). Every school of Chinese philosophy, the Taoist and Mutists as well as the orthodox Confucians, inquires into the relations between men, but the investigations of the other schools have not been conducted with the same candour

Over-Emphasis Upon Moral Culture And Practical Humanism Form Two Dominant Characteristics Of This Far Eastern Race

(BY TAN HUN-TZY).

and exhaustiveness as the Confucians.

The over-emphasis upon moral culture has indeed its prejudicial effects, of which the backwardness of science and metaphysics can be cited as the greatest. However, the problems between man and man must needs be the paramount ones of human life, and the greatest bliss of humanity can be derived only from the perfect fulfilment of human relations, while the conflict, strife, and contradictions of the modern world are all to be imputed to maladjustment of the said relations. So their inquiry into this problem, sustained through these thousands of years, cannot but be considered as a glory of the Chinese, and their humanism accounted as one of their excellences.

Exaltation Of Virtues

The Chinese, being humanistic, necessarily exalt virtue. Chinese politics has always preferred cosmopolitanism to imperialism, and the rule of virtue and etiquette to the rule of force and cant. Chinese education teaches all to learn the words and deeds of the past to foster one's virtue, and

does not teach that knowledge is power. It teaches that the ideal of humanity is the sage and not merely the hero. Chinese society always venerates the gentleman and scholar; and renowned warriors are mostly men versed in literature. Even great merchants must affect some literary taste and elegance. There is consequently no occasion for the imperialism of the West. The first Emperor of Tsin and Emperor Wu of Han—who may be compared to Alexander and Napoleon—have never been worshipped in China as the latter have been in the West. Commerce and merchants are also deprecated. The present weakness and poverty of the Chinese may in some measure have resulted from this outlook, but the most precious element of humanity is after all its virtue, and in this all supreme thinkers agree; so the exaltation of virtue by the Chinese is a spirit which redounds to their credit.

Broad-Mindedness

The Chinese are a broad-minded and generous people. The political ideal of the Confucians has always been the unification of the world into one family, and of China into a single person. They are not a single cosmopolites, but are disposed to incorporate any foreign race on equal terms. To enslave a foreign people and devastate their country is far from their thoughts. Chinese culture is dominated by Confucianism, but other schools exist unmolested. The repression of the heterodoxies or anti-Confucian schools by the Emperor Wu of Han is not to be compared to the persecutions of heresy in Medieval Europe. Many a Confucian was indeed at the same time a Taoist or Buddhist; the similarity in the origin of the three religions has been remarked by people in every generation, and though many Confucians controverted Buddhism, they often associated with learned Buddhist monks. Ample freedom has also been granted to other religions, such as Christianity and Mohammedanism.

This broadmindedness of the Chinese is also manifested in social intercourse, when men of life; mutual forbearance reigns in maintain a steady friendship for fully avoided. The Chinese are seldom possessed by one view to the exclusion of all others, and wish that different courses may lead to the same goal, so the contents of Chinese culture is rich and complex. The cultures of the modern world are tending to be reconciled and fused to create a new world-culture. To such a stupendous task the catholic-minded Chinese are by nature most qualified; for only in minds so comprehensive and candid can the different cultures be melted and recast.

Spirituality And Unworldliness

The Chinese, with all their practical humanism, are unworldly and spiritual. The mind of their elite is untrammelled by

matter and ethereal in sentiment. Chinese poets and painters regard spirituality as the highest artistic mood. The later Chinese paintings are more and more expressions of moods than mere representations of forms. Hermits are honoured and revered. Statesmen like Confucius, Tsu Ku Lien, and others were self-sufficient and serene, in spite of their great zeal for the welfare of the people. Man should embrace the world but he must be unworldly; for only the unworldly can really embrace the world, and can escape the snare of the self and, relieved of all subjectivity, penetrate into the real nature of things.

Introversion Of The Chinese

They seek from themselves. "Introspection," "sincerity with oneself," "self-sufficiency," "self-rectification," "vigilance over oneself," "self-surpassing," are all moods of this introversion. The Confucian teaches the fulfilment of one's own duty without regard to one's claims or rights. Man is to blame himself for every distress he incurs. If it is parents that he complains of, he should have won them over by his filiality; if it is friends, his lack of good influence is to blame; and if he is oppressed by the evils of society, the inadequacy of his virtue and ability to remove them is also one of the causes of their existence. In short, every one is responsible for the world as it is and must fulfil his duty towards it before he has any right to complain.

Such an introverted attitude of the Confucians makes them austere with themselves; and distressing though their environment may be, they always acquiesce in the Will of Heaven and never cease to surpass themselves. It is this introverted spirit that discovers one's own personality and its value and ideals amid the sensations of the material world; so there come to be morality and exaltation of virtue. It is this introversion that penetrates one's own prejudices and illusions, overcomes one's obstinacy, and induces the liberal spirit. It is this spirit also that rises above worldly gains and losses and discerns the light of one's own soul and so produces the joyous serenity of mind which, for the lack of a better name, may perhaps be called self-sufficiency.—"The People's Tribune."



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The Loss Of S. S. KUMARI

It was on the 12th of June, and a bright Sunday morning that I returned from the Church at Keamari, when we unexpectedly received orders to sail for Colombo via Bombay. Originally our plans were to leave on about Tuesday night, but somehow or other the Skipper was determined to unmoor from Karachi harbour at 4 p.m. Accordingly, the Pilot boarded the vessel at the given time and I rang 'Stand-by'. In less than 10 minutes unmooring was over, and no sooner "all clear aft, Sir" was heard from the second mate, the pilot ordered 'half ahead,' and off we steamed out of Karachi, quite ship-shape and sea-worthy.

Somewhere near the Manora light we slowed down for the Pilot to disembark. After he left, the Captain (Mr. Socrates Andrade) put the vessel on her course and then I went into the Chart Room to fill up the log. After completing entries in the log book, I came back to the bridge and the Captain after a little chat went down to the boat deck where his cabin was. I finished my watch at 8 p.m., because I used to take the four to eight shift for the Captain, and was relieved by the 2nd mate (Mr. Cassum Noorah). So, writing up the log once again, I returned down to my cabin. I had a few minutes' talk with one of the Engineers, and settled down to study. When it was 10 o'clock I turned in.

Next morning early at 4, I went up to the bridge and relieved the Chief Officer (Mr. William Martinez). Though the skies were cloudy and the weather was gradually getting bad, the day passed off without the slightest cause for anxiety. I went up for my evening shift. Strange as it seems to me to-day, the Captain also came up and we conversed for an unusually long time on various topics concerning the voyage. As a matter of fact, he was on the bridge during the whole of the watch and only went down for dinner. At the stroke of eight the second mate relieved me. So, wishing him and the Captain 'Good night,' I wrote up the log and straight-away made for my cabin.

An Evil Omen

Soon, I was called out by the Chief Engineer (Mr. Donald Plunkett), who wished to show me the model of the 'Shuja' (on which he had served his apprenticeship and worked for about 8 years) that he had himself built. Together we worked her in a tub. Mr. Plunkett started her minia-

Thrilling Story Of Foundering Of Ill-Fated Ship Off Dwarka Coast Told In Full Detail For First Time By Its Third Mate

A graphic account of the foundering, off the coast of Dwarka, on 14th June 1932, of the s.s. "Kumari", a cargo boat belonging to the National Steamship Co., Bombay, is given below by Mr. Thomas Coutinho, who was acting Third-Mate of the ship. Ten lives were lost in that disaster, including those of the Captain, the Chief Officer and the 2nd and 3rd Engineers.

ture dynamo, when we suddenly saw a rat jump out of the port-hole of his cabin right into the sea. It was really surprising, but a sort of intuition that it indicated an evil omen overtook us and we were busy discussing what it would be like. Just then a Sukhani came running with orders from the Captain that he wanted us both. It was about 8-30 p.m. then, and the ship had listed rather badly to the starboard. That must have been the reason for the skipper's unexpected summons.

We both rushed up to the boat-deck where the Captain was seated ruminating, outside his cabin. He wore a vexed leer, and we wondered why. Mr. Plunkett asked him what the matter was. He said that the Klinometer indicated an unusual list of thirteen degrees to the starboard. I looked up the Klinometer and it was increasing every minute. It was at once understood that something was wrong somewhere, but where? was the question. The Captain ordered the starboard bunkers to be emptied. Accordingly, all the coal which they contained was transferred to the port bunkers. Yet the list would not subside in the least. As this was of no avail, the starboard tanks were pumped out. Even that proved futile.

It was then that we smelt actual danger. The Skipper, much perplexed, asked me to sound the bilges. The port bilges were O.K. They had hardly half an inch of water in them; but when I took the soundings of the starboard fore-bilge, I was shocked to find that it contained 16" of water. The Skipper could not and would not swallow this, so he asked the Chief Engineer to sound the same bilge once again. But facts are always facts, and he also found the same readings. Now the Captain really got the wind up, and hurriedly ordered that the starboard bilges should be pumped

out without the slightest delay. His orders were immediately carried out, but instead of there being any amelioration, the list increased very much. It was now, if I remember right, about 20 degrees. The cause of the list, as we discovered later was that the ship had sprung a leak in her forehold. One of the plates had given way and water was fast coming in. Practically the vessel was lying on her side and there were heavy billows pounding against it.

Alarm Sounded

An alarm was raised, all the crew, barring those on shift in the engine room, was ordered to fall-in on the boat deck. There the Captain advised them to keep cool and be of all possible help. He also admonished severely that there was no reason to be panicky, as he would lower the boats the moment the Dwarka Light was sighted. It was now about 11-30 and conditions were worsening. Heavy billows were washing the ship's sides, especially the starboard side was in an irretrievable plight. There was also a sudden change in the weather, clouds gathered all around, and it looked as if a cyclone was going to play havoc. The ship was simply tossed about on the mighty waves.

When it was nearing midnight Dwarka Light was spotted by the Skipper himself. At first it looked like a faint spark. This produced the effects of a miracle on the panic-stricken crew, fresh hopes filled their hearts and once again life looked precious—at least there were some chances of being saved, and death would not come to them as it snatches away rats in a trap. When it was ascertained that the flash that was observed belonged to Dwarka Light, soundings were taken in preparation to cast anchors. The progress made by the engine was

very slow—at the rate of 2 to 4 knots approximately. Only sheer luck brought us in the vicinity of 20 miles from the shore, because, when the trouble actually started we were 40 miles off from the coast.

Ship Abandoned

The Skipper had a great mind to beach the ship, but after a prolonged consultation with the Engineers and the Officers who were gathered on the bridge for that special purpose—only the Engineer and engine crew on duty were down below, until the final alarm was sounded—sound deliberations drove us to the conclusion that beaching at that stage was impossible. So it was unanimously decided that the ship should be abandoned as it was feared that the water which had accumulated in the engine room tunnel would burst it open in a few minutes. Boats were at once ordered to be lowered, and though extreme distress prevailed among the crew, all gave as much help as was expected of them.

We had a crew which numbered 36 men, all A.B., and we had only two life-boats. So 18 men were ordered to take their places in each boat. Unfortunately, as the bulwark on the starboard side was immersed into the water, it was found very difficult to hold on until all the 18 men boarded the life-boat. One of the ropes that held the boat snapped and the boat was set loose circumstantially, with hardly 6 men on board. Now there was panic all over. The dynamo went out. In the boat on the port side, of which I had charge, there were more than 18 men; besides, more out of those left on the ship were trying to come in. Owing to a load which exceeded its capacity, the boat capsized on the spot. We were all scattered helter-skelter.

Died On Board

The Captain and the Chief Engineer were still on board. Along with them were the Chief Officer, the 2nd and the 3rd Engineers and an apprentice. Save the Captain and the Chief Engineer, who made an attempt to save themselves all the others remained on board where they died. The Captain and the Chief Engineer, I was told later, by the Chief Engineer who is one of the survivors, caught hold of a raft that was floating and clung on to it. Luckily for them the ship only went down when they had left her.

(Continued on page 37.)

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About Studios And Stars

Leading To A Vital, Healthy Theatre

The Drama's Golden Age Will Not Be Attained, And Its Full Cultural Powers Will Not Be Released While The Stage Is Shifted About By Business Men, Actor Believes

(By Herbert Ranson)

When an actor, in past years, went to work in the professional theatre he found himself a unit in one of two systems; the actor-manager plan, long beloved in England, or the business-man plan, which now is so overwhelmingly in control of the theatre as to be practically universal. I have played under both systems, in both countries, and my conclusion is that the happiness and contentment of the actor are problematical under the latter. Certainly, it seems to me, the ultimate glory of the theatre will not be arrived at, and its full cultural powers will not be given release, while it exists in the hands of business men.

FORMATION OF EQUITY

Our strong Actors' Equity Association was formed to consolidate the power of the actor and acted as a rebuke to and a guard against the iniquitous conduct of several powerful managers. I was among the first to advocate Equity's affiliation with the American Federation of Labour as a further protection against their ill-considered acts.

The managers, in that time, were controlled by the two combines, or trusts, of managers, and, between them, they owned and booked plays into all the important theatres in the United States. The actors' revolt against this combine, and the practical peonage it could impose on players, took form in Equity.

Now, there is another apparent revolt growing. The players are looking upon their profession as a means to the sturdy spread of culture and appreciation of beauty.

Some managers, at the time of the revolt, were independent. The late Charles Frohman and David Belasco are in point. They operated their own New York theatres, and operated them well. They had high regard for their actors, and most of us were satisfied, even delighted, to work for them.

BELASCO AND OTHERS

Mr. Belasco grew up in the theatre. He was an actor and stage-manager for years before he became his own manager. He set a high standard for production. He would have been an asset and a value in any system.

There were others. George M. Cohan was one. Sam H. Harris, the late Charles Dillingham, and the present George Tyler were others. They treated their actors splendidly and we did not affiliate with labour against them or their like, but against abuses which were beyond their control.

These were honest managers whose word was their bond, and with whom contracts were unnecessary. Managers like these had every right to oppose us, since they believed, and rightly, that they had treated us well, and ought not to have further burdens put on them. In spite of which we fought on and won the famous actors' strike.

Since that time the standard actors' contract has been considered equitable, and, on the face of it, it is. But it, too, has been abused, in spirit, if not in fact. Consider one clause which ought immediately to be abol-

ished: it is that one which allows a trial-period for an actor during rehearsal.

The clause allows for seven days' trial in a role, at any moment during which time the manager may discharge an actor without compensation. I have seen as many as thirty actors discharged during this period, and the last to be retained, mainly because of the short time remaining before production, not as suitable to the part as the first player tried.

An author and manager should know at once what they want, and an actor should not accept a role to which he feels unsuited. The minimum contract must be revised, or abolished to restore the broken morale of the players.

If a producer's job is worth anything, it's worth learning.

I could go on and point out other clauses which have not worked out well for producer or actor, but the aim of this article is to discover whether a change of system is acutely necessary, and, if so, what form it should take.

Would a combination of good producers and actor-managers make for a betterment of conditions? If the theatre is to survive, it must take some radical steps to conquer its present bitter competition of motion-pictures and radio.

Our times have no relation to twenty, or even ten, years ago, during which period the management system of our contemporary theatre was formulated. The public is demanding something more than drab entertainment in a drab environment. Once again the hunger for music, romance, colour, and glamour is real, and must be satisfied.

Walter Hampden and Fritz Leiber, and two or three other admirable players, have been trying to give the country classic drama. They are faced with enormous difficulties. In some towns lamentable theatres have been their lot.

CLASSIC DRAMA NECESSARY.

In other towns, the most meagre co-operation has been their portion. The expenses have been enormous, and one bad week at the box-office must, I think, have been a very real cause for alarm.

How can we alter this, as, of course, we should? The classic drama is as necessary to the cultural background of our public as is a beautiful panting and a great symphony orchestra. We can all exist without these things, but I think the average American citizen wants his children to grow in an atmosphere of culture and beauty.

Shakespeare and the finest classic drama must be a part of the curriculum of every educational seat in the country. It will all lead, inevitably, to a vital, healthy theatre.

Such a theatre will not be brought about by going to Wall Street for money, nor by putting more stringent rules on the existing producers, but by co-operation of all the workers in the theatre. I suggest a conference of all the heads of the workers' unions involved in the theatre.

The next article will show the far-reaching benefits of such a conference.



"Pavitra Lilavati" to run at the Majestic.

Restore The Theatre's Vigour If All The Drama's Workers Must Co-operate

The workers of the theatre must take the initiative in the conference plan to restore the theatre. We cannot rely only upon the producers. So far we have done virtually nothing to accomplish our own salvation, and yet the power is in our hands.

The unions must be approached. To workers, and this includes electricians, property-men, carpenters, musicians, actors, and every one connected with the working of the theatre, it is plain. We must sit together, lay aside our individual demands, and co-operate in a plan for re-opening theatres now in control of the banks.

It is not enough to reduce union wages. We must have plays, good plays, of which there are bales going-begging for production. I think a group composed of Frank Gillmore, President of Actors' Equity Association, and the heads of the other unions, working with several eager and prospective actor-managers, could arrive at such a plan. It would require the willingness of the labour-unions to help, to cut down demands.

SUGGESTS REFORMS

There is no point in the unions demanding such exorbitant wages that they crush the source from which those wages must come. Let the unions discriminate between worthy, sensible efforts, and pure mercantile production. And let them help the worth-while groups to the end that all may make money.

Let us have no more fly-by-night theatre based on twin evils: one, the ability to pay actors two weeks' salary, and utterly no other background for production, and, two, the necessity of the banker, the "angel". "Angels" are getting scarcer. Many have been woefully swindled, most of them no longer have money.

There are a few who need no help from the outside, and who, when they produce a success, put the profits right back into the theatre to pay for more productions, more employment. Katharine Cornell is such a manager; Brock Pemberton and Walter Hampden are others. Miss Cornell and Mr. Hampden are actor-managers. These three certainly should be encouraged to come along with us. And there are a few others. Perhaps we can preserve the

good of the commercial system with the best of the actor-manager system, and arrive at a fool-proof, honest, and reliable plan. The actor is the mainspring of the theatre, the dramatist comes next.

These are the units to be encouraged, and, if they are not soon encouraged, and co-operated with, there will be less strength in the theatre than there is now. Neither can work alone. We require a concentration of our resources, material and mental, to bring prosperity out of the chaos.

The American dramatist is in a sore position. He is a harassed man who is forced to be a gambler from beginning to end.

When he sits to write a play, he is gambling; it is a gamble that he will sell it, and, once sold, it is a gamble that it ever will be produced.

Once headed for production, it is a gamble that his play will reach public performance in the shape in which it was written. Too often it is mangled in rehearsal, with producer, friends of the producer, star, friends of the star, doormen, taxi-drivers, pullman-conductors, and a thousand others offering advice which too often is heeded.

The English theatre protects its dramatists. Under the actor-manager system they have freedom, scope, and, indeed, amount practically to czars. It is presumed that a playwright knows what he meant when he wrote a play, and, consequently, his point of view is the most important in connection with that play.

THE DRAMATIST'S POSITION

A few American dramatists are free from this particular worry. Circumstance, mainly, has placed them in a position where their first works were not tampered with, and, as they rose to power, they became too important to abuse.

Eugene O'Neill started with intelligent amateurs, A. E. Thomas and George Middleton rose to fame in bygone times when authors received more consideration. Maxwell Anderson and Sam Behrman began with the Theatre Guild, an organisation started by actors.

Lastly, we must provide for the youth of this country. We must, in drama and art, feed the appetite. (Continued on next page.)

Around Theatre & Film Land

CHARM BEGINS AT FORTY

Four Resourceful Actors, Worth A Hatful Of Pink And Beautiful Heroes, Establish That Suavity, Poise, And Graceful Maturity Are Engaging To Theatre Audiences

Four actors, three of them leagues past forty, one of them so recently past it that, occasionally, he must turn and look back wistfully, have crowned the theatre season not only with brilliant performances, but with vivid proof that four heretofore unalterable credos of the stage can be shattered.

One has shown that a resourceful player of fifty-four can play a romantic hero so casually and brightly that not only does the audience believe it, but feels the charm of the situation.

One has made forgery and counterfeiting crimes which, in his skilled performance, seem matters as gay and alluring as May-pole dancing. He turns a confessed criminal into a roly-poly, "Foxy Grandpa" of an old fellow whose wickedness is captivating.

One demonstrates that a Bishop of the Church of England need not be austere and stiff with dignity, but, rather, may be a warm companion, a delightful hobbyist, and a winning, human creature.

REAL VIRTUOSITY.

The last one, in a performance of dazzling rightness, and real virtuosity, establishes that an actor may play a Biblical role colloquially, plainly, divertingly, and be no less reverent for it.

The sum of these four notable performances is that, in combination, they are of more value to audience-satisfaction, and the health of the contemporary theatre, than two-dozen examples of toil by pink, earnest young leading-men whose notion of charm is to bare the teeth in a hearty grin, meanwhile turning a three-quarters view of a flawless-cameo profile to the audience.

This latter, known as the plastic clay, or death-mask, school of acting, is the especial and resolute province of the younger leading-men. They cling to it until they have reached thirty-eight, and then, as they begin to shed youth, they learn, or begin to learn, the charm of performance which these four adorn.

Nicholas Hannen was born on May 1, 1881. He is the hero of "Accent on Youth", a light and entertaining comedy, describing the seething romance of a dramatist and his secretary. Mr. Hannen is required to describe himself as more than fifty, and he does not shirk the confession.

ABLE, GRACIOUS ACTOR

He says openly, proudly, that he is more than fifty, then goes

blithely about the business of proving to rapt audiences that there is nothing ridiculous in a May-December romance such as that outlined in his play. Indeed, so ably and graciously does he go about it that, at the end of the play, women in the audience, if accompanied by young men, slice a bored, disillusioned glance at their cavaliers.

Mr. Hannen has done more for the "Romeos" past fifty than anything they possibly could do for themselves. Also, in the same ratio, he has done more harm to callow suitors of, say, only forty or forty-five, than they possibly could do to themselves. Almost, by sheer acting-talent, he has reversed conditions and made a May-May romance seem absurd. Which, of course, it usually is.

Edmund Gwenn, a stout, bald, and twinkling soul, is the star of "Laburnum Grove", a sly and ingratiating star who upsets all theatrical and ethical tradition by making a criminal a happy, home-loving person who relishes his lawless profession, and comes to the end of the play without a sliver of punishment as reward for his misdeeds.

A BELOVED FIGURE

Mr. Gwenn was born on September 6, 1875. Sixty years, many of them passed in the theatre, have graced him with such persuasive charm that even persons in the audience to whom counterfeiting is repugnant react to him, and go home possessed of a glow which was not part of them when they entered the theatre.

It is almost reasonable to think that the dispassionate ferrets of the Department of Justice would surrender to the warm simplicity and friendliness of a counterfeiter astute enough to arm himself with the personality of Mr. Gwenn.

Walter Connolly will be forty-seven on April 8. A beloved figure in the theatre, only recently he added one more decisive triumph to his already impressive collection.

In a nation-wide popularity-poll of motion-picture players, he overwhelmingly defeated no less than a dozen beautiful young men whose renown, apparently, was founded on nothing more substantial than the fact that they had capital chins, and could bring a catnip quality to the screen.

Motion-picture audiences, evidently, have tired of grimacing young heroes and are beginning to appreciate the value of solid



"Devdas" at the Krishna Talkies, Kumaris, Jamna and Ramkumari.

acting.

Mr. Connolly, temporarily lent to the theatre, is playing in "The Bishop Misbehaves", a downlight piece of theatrical foolery describing a Bishop whose hobby is detective-work. He discovers a robbery, solves its mystery, confronts the thieves, and restores one of them to his sweetheart without the intervention of a long jail-sentence.

The play revolves around Mr. Connolly, the play is Mr. Connolly. Without him it would blow apart at the first puff of audience incredulity. His skill, his resource, and his very definite charm, dissolve audience-opposition to the play's fluffiness.

APPEALING PERFORMANCE

The fourth is Pierre Fresnay, a French player. He also is the youngest. He is just past forty. He is making of the role of "Noah", in the play of the same name, one of the most appealing characterizations of the season. The play is somewhat in the manner of "Green Pastures", a colloquial, simple approach to a great and holy story.

"Noah", in the care of Mr. Fresnay, is a shambling, friendly, occasionally credulous, old fellow possessed of an abiding faith. This faith is not one of prayer on knees, of long meditation, and unshatterable confidence.

Rather, it is a faith which expresses itself in the shape which faith in a true friend takes. It is there, it exists, it requires neither demonstration nor gesture.

All of the arts of acting are encompassed in the Fresnay perfor-

mance: voice, gesture, timing, facial expression and the proper reliance on silences. It is a performance which ought not to be missed for its like is, unfortunately, rare in the theatre.

PIVOT OF THE PLAY

Each of these, of course, is the core of his play. He is the pivot upon which the play turns, and there is upon him, therefore, the necessity of being more than impeccable in the role. The whole success of each performance of the play is an obligation he must meet.

The plot, the other players, vary as he varies. He is an obligation few younger actors would seek, or, once harnessed to, could meet so apparently effortlessly and casually.

The charm of these four lies in the grace which the years have brought them.

There are, of course, other players who could have taken the four roles and, in a workmanlike way, carried them through. Casting over the whole list of actors in this country and in England, not one alternate has the conspicuous combination of virtues and rightness which illuminate these.

Restore The Theatre's Vigour

(Continued from previous page.)
tite of youth, and encourage it in the right direction. This is the notion of a brilliant editor, and it is mine, too. We must build the temples of art, create the forces of art, and keep them alive and real.



The "Modern Girl" to run at the West-End.



"Mahatma" to run shortly in Bombay.

Books And Their Writers

EDUCATING THE ELECTORATES

THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PROGRESS IN INDIA. (In Gujarati), with a Foreword by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Published by the Muslim Political Association, Surat.

The Muslim Political Association has been lately carrying on a campaign for political awakening among the Mussalmans of the Presidency. In this connection it issued a number of brochures in Gujarati on the growth and development of Councils in India. All these brochures have now been published in book form with a Foreword by the President of the Bombay Council and a Preface by the president of the Association. With the coming of the Reforms and the widening of the constitution, it is necessary that the electorate be educated in the form and the evolution of the Government in this country.

The book deals only with the history of Legislative Councils, Central and Provincial and does not claim to be a learned treatise on the Indian Constitution. But the subject has been dealt with in a non-technical and understandable style so that the average citizen may be able to grasp it. It includes a criticism of the J. P. C. Report, a resume of the reports of the Round Table Conferences and of the White Paper and traces back the history of the reformed Councils to the Minto-Morley Report. And while we cannot agree with a number of things in the book, and while we deplore the stress on the communal motif, we must, we feel, acknowledge that at places the findings are outspoken as when talking of the different features of the Joint Parliamentary Report, it says that they are "all features which cannot connote an advance towards self-government in India but greatly cloud even the semblance of it."

The book on the whole is a welcome attempt, perhaps the first of its kind, to place within the reach of the mass of vernacular reading public—and after all it is they who will now form the bulk of the electorate,—a useful compendium explaining the background and the history of the constitution that they will now be asked to work. As such it shows the way to other organisations for similar attempts.

—M. A. B.

INDIA, OUR MOTHERLAND

"MOTHER INDIA" by Anilbaran Ray, published by Gita Prachar Karyalaya, Kalighat, Calcutta. Price Rs. 8/.

This neat little book is worth reading. The author whose "India's Mission in the World", was widely appreciated, tries to express in this book the essential unity of India which manifests itself in conception of a common Mother India. Rejecting the western tests of national unity, the author says, "The real unity is rooted in the consciousness of the people and not in any outward circumstance." In India, he says, it is the unity of the spirit that has grown from within outward; it is the ancient soul expressed in her culture and religion that constituted the real bond of oneness. "India, then, is single entity and a living personality, Mother India the soul and inner being, physical India the body and external being."

In the second chapter the author speaks of the spiritual heritage of India which has been handed down to us by our forefathers. It is in the possession of this heritage that India has to

The Luxury Of Literature Collection Of Intellectual Tinsel

"ART AND MORALITY AND OTHER ESSAYS" By F. C. Davar, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay. Rs. 5.

Mr. F. C. Davar is an assistant lecturer in English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. He is the author of the present book. Mr. A. R. Wadia is working as the Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore. He has written a "Foreword" to the book. The title of the book is: "Art and Morality and Other Essays." The author explains in his preface, "what this work is about" and "why one should be written at all." As a teacher, he elaborates the explanation, he is "in constant contact with some of the greatest minds of the world, during the best years of his life." Consequently, he thinks "he needs no apology if now and then he is seized with the desire of recording his impressions in print." He is not sure whether his book will render a service to "lovers of literature." But, it is, he maintains, "certain, he is thereby rendering a service to himself." It is, he adds the finishing touch, "easier for a teacher than for any one else, sooner or later, to perpetrate the crime of authorship." And, the "rich feast" supplied by "a catholic mind that has ransacked the four corners of the world to glean a rich harvest of poetic thought," has been enjoyed by his "fellow-worker," Professor Wadia of "almost identical interests."

Professor Wadia is "equally

struck by the moral earnestness of his outlook and his sense of beauty." The author's "literary attachments" do not, observes Professor Wadia, prevent him from "castigating the great ones for their moral lapses." Is not the author "a teacher of English in the premier college of Gujarat?" He has more than justified the title and the office.

Nowhere in his plays has, observes the author, Ibsen "this grim dramatist drawn a loving and united family." And, "Mr. Shaw has carried some of his master's views to mischievous extreme." How strange that great thinkers like Ibsen and Shaw should not have, exclaims the author, "realised the duties and responsibilities of married life!" The "essential" charm of married life "lies in its continuance;" a butterfly flitting from flower to flower is unable to realise what "genuine honeyed sweetness is." Rousseau's "greatest mistake", according to the author, was "committed by him in the very opening sentence of his 'Social Contract' when he says—Man is born free." This should be more than sufficient to indicate the "moral earnestness of the author's 'outlook' and the stern manner in which he castigates 'the great ones' for the moral lapses."

"We hope Mr. Shaw will," the author offers his blessing, "one of these days come forward with an-

(Continued on page 20.)

LATIN STUDIES

Lacking in a classical tradition in the Latin and Greek studies comparable to the one in existence in most European University centres, the humanities, with all the cultural refinement conveyed by them, possess no special appeal for us.

The teaching of these classic languages is confined, in consequence, to a very small percentage of our university students; and even that suffers in its quality and attraction owing to various factors arising out of the local situation. That Latin could never become what it is in the foreign countries that directly inherit the Hellenistic or Latin culture is perhaps inevitable; but there is no reason why it should not attract a larger number of students who could cultivate it, not for purely pedagogic or utilitarian purposes but for those of intellectual curiosity which is a first condition of extensive culture.

Even as it is, the attraction for classic literature is quite considerable, thanks to the large number of accurate and modern translations that we published recently in English. There is no doubt of the fact that the classic (or should one say general, as a sop to 'our Latinist specialist') Latin literature reaches quite a large number of persons in this country and we have every reason to be grateful to some of the English and American publishers for heightening this attraction by redeeming the classics from the imposition of archaic translation.

show the way to the world. Society, he says, must be organized on a spiritual basis and India is the best place for making a beginning.

K. A. A.

Apart from pedagogic scruples, the "modernisation" is bound to increase the popularity of at least such Latin writers as could emerge out of this operation in virtue of the vigour of content and one could cite a number of pieces to demonstrate that the human, and in its exact proportion, literary emotion that inspires a Latin poem or a piece of prose even with its rhythm of rhetoric is preserved for us.

A Latin writer may, on the other hand, gain something in this literary metamorphosis and thus a Catullus who spoke and sang a dashing vernacular in conformity within his style, with his charmingly exuberant passion, his Nietzschean all too humanness, moves us as much as, or even more than, he could move a learned professor of Latin. The profundity of thought of Marcus Aurelius with its external calmness 'a calmness Walter Pater depicts so successfully in his evocation of the scene where the noble Roman prince moved,—with its warmth, its vision, its philosophic sadness, still grips the rhythm of our heart.

However, the interest in this literature, which, from a human view-point, is beyond frontiers, both racial and intellectual, could be heightened if better facilities for the study of Latin were made available and the "Questions and Answers of Latin Papers, 1919-24 of the Bombay Matric examination" published by Mr. A. da R. Gracias Monteiro (298, Princess St., Bombay) is to be welcomed in so far as it encourages and helps the University student, usually handicapped as he (or she) is in the coaching in the subject at the earlier stages, in pursuing Latin studies.

S. V.

COVER PAGE PICTURE.

Our front-cover page picture this week is a reproduction of a somewhat unique Tibetan painting on silk representing Bhagwan Buddha, with four hands, instead of two. Such a conception of the figure of Buddha is foreign to Buddhism, but not to Hinduism, which reckons Him as the Ninth Avatar or Incarnation of the supreme Godhead and it would not, therefore, militate against Hindu religious sentiment to endow the figure of Buddha with four hands, as in the case of some of the principal Hindu deities. The picture, which is in red, green, blue and gold and which bears clear evidence of age as well as skilful artistry, was found by Mr. M. Shiva Rao in the well-known Tibetan monastery at Khojarnath, during his recent pilgrimage to Mt. Kailas and Lake Manasarovar and has been brought by him to Bombay. Khojarnath is a stronghold of Tibetan Hinduism and has temples of Rama and Seeta as well as Shiva, which attract pilgrims from far and wide. It is obvious that the artist has sought, in the picture, to combine the Buddhist and Hindu conceptions of the founder of Buddhism.

MEDITATIVE POSTURES

SIMPLE MEDITATIVE POSTURES.

by Shri Yogendra. Published by Yoga Institute of India, P. O. Box 481, Bombay. Price Ans. 12.

The interdependence of mind and body is one of the fundamental postulates of the science of Yoga and a suitable "asana" or bodily pose is held to be one of the first requisites in any systematic attempt at securing concentration of the mind for later contemplative purposes. Various courses of posture training, therefore, have been devised in the Yoga system with a view to enable the neophyte to select such "asanas" or postures as are best calculated to help him in his efforts to secure effective control over his body and mind. With regard to these "asanas," comfort as well as steadiness of the body are held to be indispensable, since the least feeling of discomfort and movement of the body during the period of meditation will have disturbing effects which, if they are not successfully overcome from the very start, will render nugatory all Yoga practice.

According to Shri Yogendra, there are in all twelve primary meditative postures, with sixteen more variations thereof which tradition has evolved. Of this total of twenty-eight, seven are either corrective or cultural postures leaving only twenty one which may be strictly called meditative postures. These are described in detail with the help of illustrations. In the present work in simple non-technical language. This handbook, which is nicely printed and got up, will be found to be very helpful to all students of practical Yoga and especially to such as are interested in the meditative aspects thereof.

(Continued on page 20.)

Art Notes

By And Events

KANAIYALAL VAKIL

YOUNG GOAN INTELLECTUALS RESENT—"FRUSTRATION" OF CREATIVE ASPIRATIONS—"GENERAL APPRECIATION" OF ARCHITECTURE—"ENTERS UPON THE SCENE"—POONA ART EXHIBITION—MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY DEMANDS CERTIFICATES—AND SUBSIDIES FOR FOREIGN FILMS—FROM "EDUCATIONISTS."

The strength of the feelings expressed at the meeting of the Goan Union, last Sunday, was, in many ways, an unexpected demonstration of the vital aspirations of the young intellectuals of the community. Mr. Kamat, the sculptor, in whose honour the meeting was organised, terminated it on, more or less, the same note with which most of the speakers opened. Mr. Kamat, in refreshing contrast to the assertive finality which some of the less qualified artists assume after their season's stay in London, saw the collective needs of the younger generation of artists. He said in the manner and spirit of an artist that if the requisite opportunities were available there were many in India who could and would have won the same or even better distinction than, as the one he had been fortunate in securing. Dr. Alban D'Souza's appeal to the Goan parents was a similar plea for increased opportunities.

DETERMINED INSISTENCE

Rev. Raymond's informed speech came as an unexpected experience. His determined insistence on the necessity of art had behind it evidently the strength of intellectual convictions. Prof. Menosses who spoke with righteous indignation about the general apathy towards educational needs of the coming generation was representative of the spirit of service which seemed to animate young Goan intellectuals present at the meeting. It is no wonder that Goan intellectuals are beginning to rebel against what Prof. Menosses rightly condemned as "frustration" of the creative aspiration of the younger generation of Goan intellectuals.

THE SCHOOL OF ART CONTINGENT

Mr. G. B. Khshirsagar, Secretary of the Architectural Section of the School of Art, brought up the rear of the contingent from the School of Art requisitioned by the Adult Education Association. Except the assistants in the modelling and workshops sections practically every body was included in the

programme. Not that the information from these would have been less tangibly informative. In fact, not enough attention has been paid, as it should be paid, to the good work actually accomplished by the School. But this sudden "educational" outburst of all and sundry in the School indicates an attitude which should have been thought singularly inadvisable for the authorities of the School to sanction or encourage.

ITS NEGLECTED RESPONSIBILITIES

The School of Art had by no means an easy path to tread in the past and its future is, decidedly, uphill work. Not many months have passed since the School was saved from threatened extinction. Consequently, it is more than imperative that the School authorities should see to it that it does not lend the services of its staff for cheap publicity. Mr. Khshirsagar's lecture was not a credit to the School, much less to its architectural achievements. There are working in the architectural section men more competent and certainly more informative about architecture than its eloquent "Secretary."

ENTER THE "SECRETARY"

It is a pity that the School authorities could not, if it was so necessary, lend the services of one of its able visiting professors of architecture. By a curious coincidence the speech of Mr. Goregaonkar, of the modelling section and the speech of the "Secretary" of the architectural section seemed to be shaped on more or less, identical lines. It was strange that the same speech should have been called by different names. Both the speeches started off with a "democratic" gesture. Both ended by an appeal to the public to do the needful. And, both omitted entirely the explanation or illustration of the art forms in which the public were, presumably, led fondly to be "educated."

THE SECRET STRENGTH

If one wants evidence of the fact that the sound

work of the Indian Institute of Architect its informative journal and lecture, the Wiltet scholarship and the post-graduate work of the School of Art is almost invariably overlooked in the elegant discussions about art in Bombay, it could be seen manifest in more than one quarter presumably enlightened. But if one wants to know the secret of strength of that utterly reactionary attitude it can be observed in such transparently unmeaning aphorisms as those which the "Secretary" of the School of Art's architectural section was permitted to indulge in. "Phonetically architecture was called," said the "Secretary," "Frozen music." The "affinity" between architecture and education was thus illustrated:—"Architecture stood for building and so did education which was the builder of character."

ENTER ARCHITECTURE

Architecture was a "matter of concern" for the whole community and, observed the Secretary, "it is precisely at this point that the Art of architecture enters upon the scene as an active agent of public welfare. Architecture, therefore, must enter into schemes of education." The double entry of the dramatic personality gives the spectators no information, however, about the personality itself.

POONA LESSON FOR BOMBAY

The Poona Art Exhibition has been, I understand, more compact, better arranged and displayed and guided by decisive standards than one is accustomed to in the shows arranged at the Town Hall every year. Can it be that the Branch of the Bombay Art Society having a different and independent committee has been able to achieve what its parent institution nly professes to? Why is the same effect undiscerned in Bombay?

"EDUCATION" IMPORTED AND EXHIBITED

The Motion Picture Society of India exhibited three "educational" films, one of Japan and two

of Australia. This was arranged, Mr. V. G. Motwane explained to "give, an idea of the vast and unexpected power of the films as a means of instruction". No one need object to "the means of instruction" either from Japan, Australia or Timbuctoo. But one must be satisfied that they do not, incidentally, of course, be the means for "the vast and unexplored" possibilities in India for foreign propaganda. As it is, infinite harm is being duly done by foreign films that have, in theory, "vast and unexplored" possibilities for "entertainment" cash.

CERTIFYING EDUCATIONISTS

Supposing Mr. Motwane had instead of collecting members from the "Senate of the Bombay University," members of the Municipal Corporation and "others interested" to certify whether the imported pictures from Australia and Japan were "educational" enough to be exempted from import duties, persuaded them to release their great influence and prestige for the production of Indian educational films, he would have rendered a service more permanent than the hysteric publicity given by the Motion Picture Society for subsidising foreign films. There are many regions in the Indian cinema world where the will is taken for the deed.

DEED NOT THE WILL

But good intentions cannot always be accepted even in the Indian cinema world as an excuse to flood the country with films randomly imported and exhibited. It is amazing that the Motion Picture Society should accept the absence of Indian educational films as merely "unfortunate." Its business is to remedy that "unfortunate" condition, not to use it as a plea for import of duty-free and thus directly subsidised foreign films.

If it has influence with Indian film producers, with the great "educationists," with the public at large it must use it consistently, positively and constantly for the production of Indian educational films. There is, there can be, no excuse for the Society's detached attitude of a spectator who merely deplores the "unfortunate" incident.



Mr. NAGESH RAO, whose painting appears elsewhere.

THE POONA ART EXHIBITION



A general view of the Poona Art Exhibition.

"Man Must Conquer Fear"

What is a genius?
Has he a brain different from other beings?

I put these two questions to Professor Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov, Russia's brilliant scientist, who is acknowledged throughout the world to be the greatest authority on the brain (writes a Special Correspondent of the "Sunday Express").

The professor has been in London attending the International Congress of Neurologists. He was compelled to leave before the completion of that conference to attend another gathering of experts in Leningrad.

We travelled together from Victoria to Dover.

The professor, who is eighty-six years of age, possesses a mind as virile as that of a youth. Never for a second did he hesitate in his replies to my questions.

He spoke, perhaps, slowly, deliberately, but at times there was fire in his voice.

"Genius," he said, "is a so-called state of the brain where one mental attribute overshadows the remainder."

"A genius is a person whose mind works along one channel alone, with the result that whatever he does in that particular field is well-nigh perfect. In other fields he may be, and usually is, woefully lacking."

"The brain of a genius is in no wise different from the brain of a normal and ordinary person in composition, although there are larger and smaller brains. But, for reasons yet unknown to us, that part of his brain to which we ascribe the word genius reacts immeasurably more perfectly than the normal person's brain to given stimuli."

FEAR—PRIMARY FACTOR

"My research into the functions of the brain and of the nervous system generally has led me to the study of two types of animal—dogs and apes."

EXPERIMENTS WITH DOGS

"My experiments with dogs prove conclusively that fear is the primary factor in developing the attitude of any brain towards life."

"I certainly do not agree with Freud."

Professor Pavlov shrugged his

Upward Trend Of Humanity Depends On Success It Achieves In Overcoming This Primary Factor, Says Pavlov, World Famous Scientist

shoulders and smiled whimsically.

"Freud says that sex is the primary motive influencing life. I say there are three motives, hunger, fear, and sex, and of these I place fear first."

"I do not mean physical fear. For instance, you, young man, smoke too many cigarettes, and you know that you do," he said, as I pulled out my cigarette case in a non-smoking compartment.

"You also debate the advisability of cutting down what is a bad habit. Why do you not stop smoking? I will tell you."

"Subconsciously, you react unfavourably to the thought of a curtailment of this enjoyment. In other words, you fear you will be deprived of what you consider now a necessity."

"Fear or nervousness makes you smoke too much, and so through life. Fear rules."

"Man, like all other animals, is controlled by two things—heredity and environment."

"My tests on the brains of dogs over a period of thirty years have proved that the primary fears are responsible for what we term the nature of the animal."

STORY OF TWO PUPPIES

"Take two puppies of the same litter—both with equally strong nervous systems."

"In one I check the instinctive fears that beset any living being due to heredity and to a lack of knowledge when faced by certain stimuli."

"I do this by repeating the experience over and over again until the dog realises that his fears are unfounded."

"With the other I deliberately stimulate conditions under which those primary fears have full sway, and in which the unexpected happens without regularity."

"The second puppy, gifted with identical qualities of brain and heredity, becomes like so many humans, a prey to fears which are unfounded, but which are responsible for so much misery, both mental and economic, in the world."

NO ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE

"My research into the mentality of dogs is intended to prove that there is no essential difference between any brain, either animal or human."

"It is the type of mechanical aid which is given the brain that dictates a development."

"For instance, I have two apes. Those apes have now, as a result of my experiments, minds equal to the mind of a child of eight years living in the Stone Age."

"My apes live under conditions closely akin to those in which the link between ape and man first stumbled upon the road which led to—shall we say—Bernard Shaw?"

"In five years I have been able to develop the brains of those two apes through my knowledge of conditional reflexes to absorb experience which the link between man and ape took thousands of years to acquire."

"But, these same experiences I have given to dogs."

"They have been unable to react as the apes have, because their brains have not the mechanical aid in the shape of the four semi-hands of the ape."

"The dog has four paws, the ape four semi-hands—mechanical aids to mental development."

"Without mechanical aids no brain can develop. The brain itself is a product of heredity alone. The mechanical aids there to develop through environment, stimulating in turn the growth of mental power."

A herd of cattle was grazing in a field. The professor pointed and said:

"Take that cow in the field. Slightly different from wild kind ancestors, yet if catastrophe overtook the world and the cow and its descendants were forced out of the protecting circle of man, the animal, retaining its present mentality to a large extent, would acquire mechanical aids to survival—sharper horns and heavier build, which in turn would react upon the brain and produce the ferocious nature of its forerunners."

CONQUEST OF FEAR

"Similarly, mankind depends upon the conquest of fear for the continuance of its upward trend."

"In my view, the man of the next century will, given a hundred years of peace and security, be a better man both physically and mentally than the man of to-day. But his brain will not be any different. It will have merely rid itself of those phobias which are responsible for the majority of evils in the world."

"Speed, for example, reacts already differently on the man born in 1890 and the man born in 1910."

"Neither of them has an advanced moral sense—your record of accidents in Great Britain shows that, but whereas the 1890 man instinctively distrusts—that is, fears—speed, even though he may use it, the 1910 man is without fear of it."

"Certain physiologists have noticed a change in the physical make-up of children born in the last five years."

"The ear has gone more to the level of the eye, thus demonstrating a co-ordination between eye and ear, apparently produced by heredity through three generations of speed."

"This may or may not be so, but since mechanical aids to the brain invariably add to or enrich its potentialities, it seems feasible that the use of the machine may well do to the human brain what the acquiring of hands has done to the ape."

"Five hundred years may see a vital change in the make-up of the human, but the brain of the man of to-day would be just as capable of adapting itself to those conditions as is the brain of one of my apes to adapt itself in five years to what it took its ancestors thousands of years to adapt themselves to."

HIS TWO APES

"Everything advances as a result of experiment," he continued.

"The moment a brain realises that certain stimulations are not dangerous, the same moment it makes full use of its powers in that particular sphere."

"Interconnected always with this use is the ability of the mechanical aid to function."

"Take the case of Raphael and Rosa, my two apes."

"These animals originally belonged to Dr. Voronoff."

Here the professor smiled mischievously as he added: "They were more than probably brought to Leningrad in order that they might be used for a glandular operation to give me back my youth. Instead, I have experimented with them."

"Their characters differ. Rosa is good-tempered but woefully lazy, Raphael is malevolent and sometimes stupid."

"When hunger assails them I

put food in an inaccessible place with a few boxes near by as a means of access to the food."

"Despite their different characteristics, and because they have the mechanical aid, in the shape of semi-hands, they soon discovered that the piling of boxes one on another enabled them to reach their food."

"Rosa took twice as long to apply this newly acquired knowledge to other problems—due to her laziness."

"Raphael, who hated one of his keepers, used the knowledge to climb into inaccessible places, and from there to spring on to the keeper's back and hurt him."

"My apes both smoke."

"I leave cigarettes and matches in their den. Raphael will light his own cigarette and smoke contentedly, but Rosa will never strike a match—her paws, despite her desire to smoke, are unable to perform the function of striking a match, so she has to rely upon us to light her cigarettes for her."

DEFINITION OF LOVE

"She is not afraid of the light, but lacks the mechanical aid—in other words, her paws are clumsy."

The professor laughed heartily when I asked him, "Do your apes love you?"

"Love," he said, "is merely an impression; not a lasting phenomenon. Man is a social animal, and the love of two humans for one another soon dies, giving place to comradeship."

"How could I be a comrade to an ape?" he asked. "In every case mentalities differ, but the primary cause of love—physical attraction due to the necessity for a continuation of the species—could hardly be true of a possible reaction to myself on the part of an ape."

The train was steaming into Dover station as I ask him, "What is life?"

For a moment he paused and then slowly said, "I cannot tell what life is... yet."

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THE DOYEN OF KANARA. M. N. Kamath, Poet, LITTERATEURS • Playwright And Novelist

Among the elders of the present generation of Karnataka men of letters who have been pioneers on the modern side of Kannada literature, Sjt. Mundkur Narasimha Kamath ranks as one of the foremost. Masterly as a writer and incomparable as a speaker



Sjt. M. N. KAMATH.

of Kannada, he has been spreading the gospel of service of the mother-tongue and working for its literary advancement indefatigably for the last quarter of a century and more.

Sjt. M. N. Kamath, who comes of the same stock as the famous Mysorean, the late Bidaru Krishnappa, is now fifty-two.

An alumnus of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, till his F. A. Examination, he had to bid good-bye to further studies for want of means. After working as a school-master in one or two places, he was appointed in 1903 to the permanent post of Kannada teacher in the Christian High School at Udupi, in the place vacated by the passing of Muddana, the 'Darling of Kannada'. It may thus be said that, along with his calling which entailed on him the duty of carrying on the scholastic tradition of the late incumbent of the post, Sjt. Kamath was invested with the mantle of that prophet of beloved memory in Kannada literature.

At the end of some years' service in that school, we find Sjt. Kamath in Bombay and then in Calcutta. In the latter place his close study of the modern Bengali literature, and of the Bengali drama in particular, deepened his passion for enriching Kannada literature on the same progressive lines as his Bengali compatriots did. On return from Bengal he settled down as a teacher in Bantval in South Kanara.

PLAYWRIGHT AND NOVELIST.

The year 1912, in which he started the monthly "Bodhini" marks the second stage in his career. It was during this period that he produced those writings of lofty sentiment and keen insight which appeared in that high-class quondam periodical of Mysore named "Madhuravani", as also in the "Sampadabhyudaya," the "Arthasadhaka" and other reviews and magazines. He himself conducted another monthly named "Ananda" for some years. The "Svadesabhimani," the "Kanthira-

va" the "Navayuga" are some of the other papers whose columns are richly indebted to him from their very start.

Many of his works are widely in use as text-books in schools. His forte is the one-act drama, of which he may be said to be the pioneer in Kannada literature. He is now a teacher in the Kanara High School at Mangalore, of which every anniversary year, beginning from 1911, has seen a one-act play from his pen produced. They thus number about twenty-five up-to-date. In subject they vary from mythological to historical and social themes. Among the novels by him the most noteworthy are "As vattha-mriga," "Kumara-Bhimsimha," and "Chanchala"; while among narrative poems retold in

(CONTRIBUTED.)

prose by him are "Karna-kathe," "Gadayuddha" and "Sita-Rama". Juvenile literature is indebted to him for "Aryamatopakhyaana", "Balakara-Ramayana", and similar works. Several of his poems have become most popular in the Kannada country. Scarcely any of the Kannada text-books in use in South Kanara are to be found without some specimens of his writings.

A WITTY SPEAKER.

His gifts as a speaker are unique. He commands a style of speaking that is at once natural, witty and humorous. Both humour and wit sparkle in all his writings as they do in his speech. Children playing in the streets of towns and villages of the Kanna-

da country may be heard singing his poetic snatches any day of the year.

He was one of the delegates from his District to the very first Karnataka Literary Conference, which was held in Bangalore in 1915. When the history of the development of Kannada literature in South Kanara comes to be written, it would be impossible to overlook the part played by the Basel Mission, Sjt. P. Mangesh Rao and Sjt. M. N. Kamath.

The name of M. N. Kamath has been proposed in some quarters for the presidency of the forthcoming Karnataka Literary Conference in Bombay. His election to the honour will only prove that the Kannadigas have a live sense of gratitude for services such as Kamath's to Kannada literature.



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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (contd.)

BOOK NOTES

Mr. E. S. P. Haynes, who has written a book on "Divorce and Its Problems" in collaboration with Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, is a solicitor. Mr. Walker-Smith is a barrister.

* * * * *
"Chinese Art," edited by Mr. Leigh Ashton, with an introduction by Mr. Laurence Binyon, contains articles by several experts on such subjects as Painting and Calligraphy, Sculpture, Lacquer, Pottery, Bronzes, Jades, and Textiles.

* * * * *
An unemployed baker of Glasgow with the collaboration of a London journalist, has written a "grimly realistic narrative of slum life." This is "No Mean City," and is by Alexander McArthur in collaboration with H. Kingley Long. The publishers assert that "it is the first time that a Glasgow man has told the stark truth about his own city."

* * * * *
"The American Writers' Congress," to be issued by International Publishers will include reports and resolutions adopted at the founding conference of the League of American Writers. Contributors include Waldo Frank, Josephine Herbst, Joseph Freeman, Matthew Josephson, Michael Gold, Calcolm Cowley, James T. Farrell and others. A companion volume, "The Soviet Writers' Congress," is devoted to an analysis of Soviet and world literature by Maxim Gorky, Karl Radek and Nikolai Buharin.

THE LUXURY OF LITERATURE

(Continued from page 16.)

other 'Candida' proving that it is too conventional to elope with a lover but more in the fashion and much more romantic to stay at home with one's own husband." Mr. Shaw please note. The author is "a teacher of English in the premier college of Gujarat." His scolding or shall one say, "castigating" of your "moral lapses" must not be permitted to remain unnoticed. The essay on the "Romance of the Elgin Marbles" is, Professor Wadia gently points out, "the only one that deals with topic of art as distinguished from literature." The inexplicable title of the book thus remains inexplicable. The contents do not justify it. They illustrate only the "varied interests" of the author's "literary attachments". One is shown to remind him of "the butterfly flitting from flower to flower". Obviously, the author is obsessed with literature. It is, unmistakably, a pathological manifestation. The romanticism in "The Gleam of idealism," "The Greatness of Goethe" or in "He comes, he comes, he ever comes" and the unvaried "moral" and scolding refrain clearly illustrate the uniform cast of intellectual morbidities. The literary philandering, the ransacking of the "four corners of the world" and of three languages, (English, Gujarati and Persian) does not disguise the phenomenon. It is only accentuated. The bewildering quantity of literary names he gathers chokes literary significance. His treatment of "general topics" has no basis, definition or perspective "fine" or rough. He has no "balance of judgment." He has no judgment. His "sense of beauty" is imperceptible. His scolding of the "moral lapses" of the great is "jejune" if not entirely grotesque.

His collection of literary tinsel, his ransacking of literary debris, is the most eloquent index to the intellectual unrealities superimposed and fostered by the Universities in India. If you want to analyse and study the morbid luxury and the consequent pathological phenomenon you must buy the book. It is inimitable. It is an

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

ASHRAM VRIKSHO. By Gijubhai. Published by the Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar, price As. 5.

Popular knowledge about trees, fruit-trees, flower-trees and ornamental trees could not be better imparted to little children and even to grown-up people who know nothing about them than in the extremely chatty way in which the writer has tried to do it. Thirty-three trees have been made to grow in the Ashram, i.e., they have been described here, the way in which they grow and the fruits and the flowers they produce. They are all well-known trees with the production of which we every day come in contact in one way or the other. The children are, therefore, sure to like the book.

—K.

PATAL PRAVESH. By M. M. Bhat. Published by the Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar, Price As. 10.

Mr. Bhat has already successfully translated the two other works of M. Jules Verne on the Earth and the Sea. This is the third one describing the subterranean regions. The information imparted thereabout is interesting and, therefore, will attract readers.

—K.

RAVAN. By Nanabhai. Published by Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar, Price As. 7.

The publicity branch of this institution had projected a series of books, giving the principal incidents in a connected form in the lives of persons who had played a prominent part in shaping the events of Mahabharat Epic. The work was really admirably accomplished. Now the same sort of procedure is contemplated to be followed in the case of the principal characters in the Ramayana. This life-history of Ravan contains all that is worth-knowing about him and is put very simply and attractively.

—K.

SUKHI GHAR. Published by the Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat. Price As. 3.

"Happy Home" is the result of the husband and wife working together to utilise their resources and cater to their respective tastes amicably. When there is no amicableness and there is absence of harmony the result is not a Sukhi Ghar (Happy Home). This is shown in this little book by instances gay and grave.

—K.

BHARAT GUNTHAN. By Parin-behen Mistri. Published by Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat. Price As. 10.

This is a book treating of embroidery and knitting. There are many other books on the subject. This is an adoption but being priced cheap and written intelligently, will help learners.

—K.

JIVAN PALTO. Published by Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat. Price As. 4.

These five short stories depicting the various phases of a Hindu's domestic life have already appeared in print in the weekly "Stri Shakti". The book is illustrated and furnishes instructive reading.

—K.

CHORYASI NUN CHAKKAR. By Hariprasad Vyas, Published by

aimless exercise in clever writing. It is aimless but not harmless. For, the author takes himself seriously as "a teacher of English in the premier college of Gujarat". He has actually contributed to the journal of the Bombay University!

K. H. V.

the Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat. Price As. 5.

The several stories appearing in this collection had already appeared in the weekly "Stri Shakti". In reading them one feels that one is spending a pleasant quarter of an hour.

—K.

ATHADATAN HAIYAN. By Alyabkhan Khalil. Published by Be Ghadi Mouj, Bombay. Price Rs. 3/8.

"Repelling Hearts" is the second book given free to its subscribers by the "Be Ghadi Mouj". We genuinely welcome this story, firstly because it is written by a Mahomedan, secondly, because it is written in pure Gujarati and, thirdly, because the writer displays uncanny knowledge of the inner and domestic life of Hindu householders, which very few non-Hindus, as a matter of fact, possess, either because they do not care to acquire it or because the Hindus themselves shun them and do not give them any opportunity for doing so. One finds in it such home truths as "suspiciousness is the mother of curiosity" (p. 36). "Men always take pleasure in backbitting others" (p. 38) put into terse effective Gujarati. The theme is the one in vogue at present: the loves and love-mariages of young couples. If it had been written by a Hindu writer, there would have been very little to notice in it; its speciality is its Mahomedan writer.

—K.

EAL SITARO URFE UGATO SURYA. By D. N. Dastur, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Mr. Dastur has before now written two stories which, in spite of his being a Parsi, display a very good knowledge of Gujarati and close familiarity with the domestic life of Hindus in Gujarat. This book called the "Young Star or the Rising Sun" is a three act play in which one sees the good Gujarati style kept up. An innocent young lad, adhering to morality and straightforwardness, is enabled to do good to his parents and his country; incidentally, a picture is drawn of the evils of race course and other gambling; this is the theme of the play.

—K.

CHARE BAHIRE. Published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 2.

This is a well rendered translation of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's patriotic and political novel written in Bengali. The foreword of Kaka Kalelkar critically examines the whole situation at the time of the partition of Bengal, as well as the merits and demerits of the original novel. The book thus acquires additional value.

—K.

Principles Of Medicine And Homeopathy

"PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY": By V. V. Athalye, L.M.S. (Mome.) Formerly Lecturer on Physiology, Midwifery and Gynaecology in, and Honorary Superintendent of (C.M.A.) Medical School, Satara; printed by V. S. Vaidya B.A. (T.U.) Satara, Bombay (1935) Crown 8vo. pp. 230

The book under review is an attempt at a constructive survey of the main principles of medicine in general and a scientific crystallization of the essentials of the Homeopathic system of medicine in particular. The author has made an effort to test the validity of Hahnemann's conclusions and it should be mentioned to his credit, the attempt is successful to a very great extent. The basic principle of Homeopathy, namely the recognition of the life forces with their three-fold manifestations vital, mental and physical, has been clearly brought out and the law of similars, "Similia Similibus Curantur" has been

IN PRAISE OF HAZRAT ALI

"TAJALLI-E-IRFAN." By Aqa Mahmud Sultan. Azad Book Depot, Kucha-e-Chelan, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 184. Paper cover Annas 10.

This is a very inspiring compilation and consists of poems in praise of Hazrat Ali, the son-in-law and cousin of the Prophet Muhammad. The poems are all in Persian, with the exception of one or two which are in Arabic, and they have been gleaned from the works of world-renowned poets like Maulana Rumi, Sa'adi, Hafiz, Jami, Khwaja Nasiruddin Tusi, Bairam Khan-e-Khanan, Firdausi, Ghalib, Nizamuddin Anlia and others. The compiler who himself is a poet, has drawn upon the poetical works of Persian as well as Indian poets, and the reader will not fail to find that the selection is, on the whole, really splendid. The book was originally intended for use in Persia, but the compiler does not want to deprive the Indian of the joy of perusing the same, and so he has set apart a few copies for sale in this country.

The utility of the work has been increased by the fact that a short account of each poet is given along with the poem or poems gleaned from his works. Thus the reader will at once find to which period the poet concerned belongs.

All lovers of Hazrat Ali in general and all lovers of chaste Persian poetry in particular should possess a copy of this inspiring work. The general get-up is quite decent.

Z. A. B.

most satisfactorily and convincingly explained. An effort is also made in a very remarkable way to bring about an understanding between Homeopathic principles and the Allopathic conception of disease and its reactions on human body. The attempt made throughout in the book to rationalise the Homeopathic principle on modern lines is certainly praiseworthy. The book contains ten thought-provoking chapters, each of which makes very interesting and profitable study. It is undoubtedly an asset to the reading and thinking public in general, and to the Homeopathic practitioners in particular and one sincerely hopes it will receive the wide publicity and general appreciation which it rightly deserves.

A. C. DAS.

A CASE FOR BREAK IN MARITAL BLISS!

"Another Baby
Mother's another baby
Father's looking glum
One, two and three and four
And still they come
The priest says to breed like rabbits
Is the lot of man
Doctor, well, he will not help us
Though he can."

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Adventure with A Bear

A Breathless Moment In A Central Provinces Jungle

(By S. A. RASHID)

It all happened like a flash of lightning. It had rained in the night and the morning was cloudy. Yet undaunted, we strolled away from the Dak Bungalow into the outskirts of the adjoining jungle. We had gone thither only in search of wild hens and carried, therefore, 12 guns with half a dozen L Gs and a few lethal balls by way of precaution. The forest was thick with undergrowth. Wild berries, bush mulberries and bush jambolins grew in abundance. Achar trees were also numerous and full of fruits. All these covered the basement of the slopes of the hills around.

Stevens accompanied me rather lazily. He knew that part of the forest very well, for he had shot three tigers there. Hardly had we walked a furlong than we discerned a big hen picking grass underneath a bush. I knelt down and taking steady aim fired. The hen rolled over on the ground, but, then, suddenly slipped into the bush. A big nullah lay in our way, water in which was knee deep besides its sticky mud of the bank. So, we made a wild rush lest the hen entirely disappear.

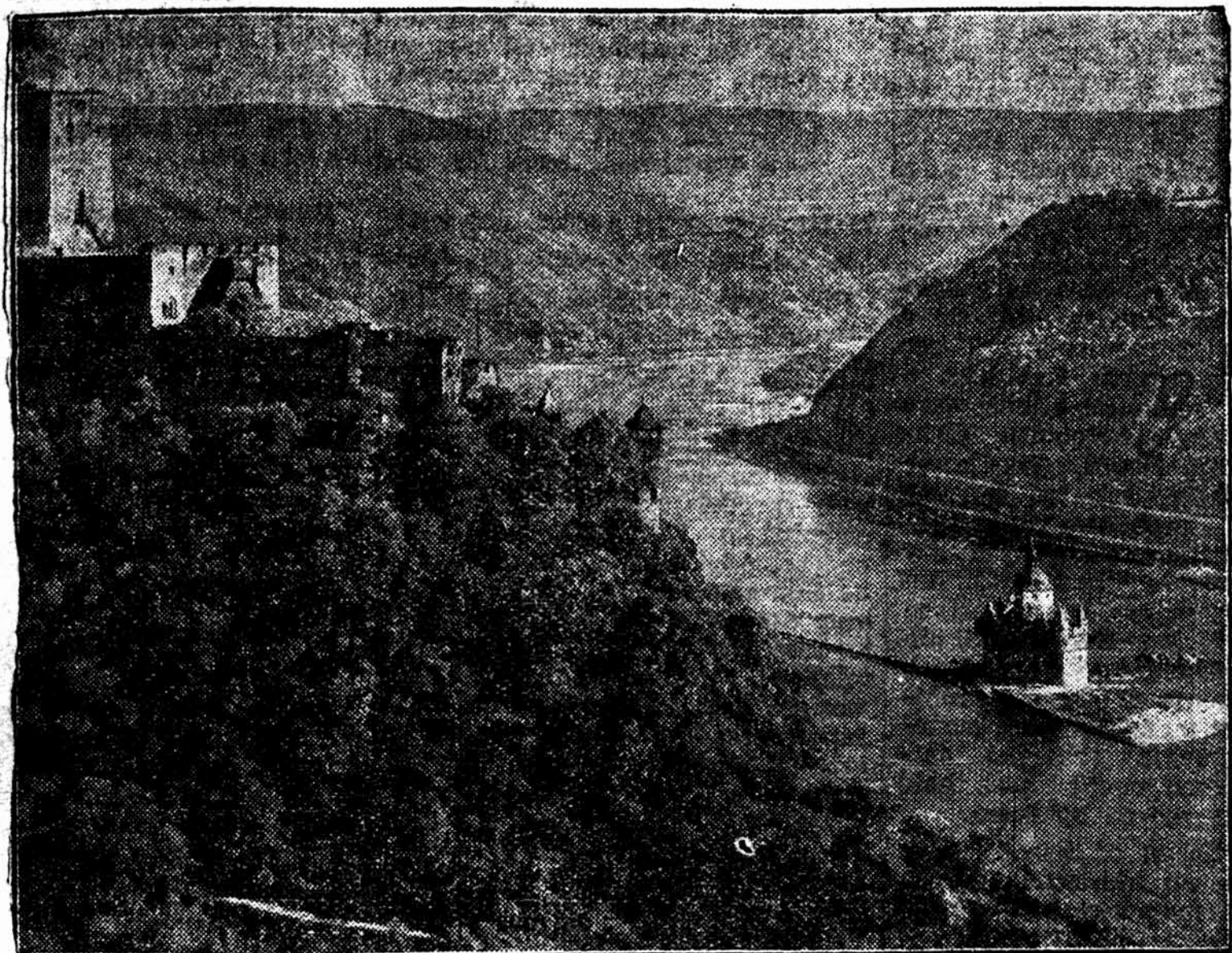
The chowkidar had warned us not to go too far in the jungle, but in the hurry and thrill of the excitement we left his warning behind. I jumped in first and then followed Stevens rather reluctantly. We waded through the water, but found it difficult to get on to the embankment. Every time we stepped up we slipped away. The bush on the edge above was outside our reach. Our momentum broke down. Panting heavily we again made for the bank and this time caught the branch of the bush. It was thick enough to give us a strong support.

But, when we reached the level ground above, we suddenly met with a ghastly sight which froze our blood. A huge bear stood busily plucking berries from a bush. Our coming up suddenly and with a wild noise seems to have sent him into tantrums. He left the bush and straightway made for us. A colossal figure with mighty claws all straightened for thrusting into our bodies, and his red tongueolling out with eyes blood-shot, was moving

like a mountain to crush us in its embrace. He was shaking with wrath and blowing off large volumes of dirty froth from his rugged nozzle.

When we first saw him he must have been hardly ten yards. We were almost on the point of making a wild rush behind, but couldn't. He held us by his blood-thirsty look. A yell escaped my lips. Stevens appeared to be in a fix, but he raised his gun. I struck at his hands a mighty blow and shouted, "what man he will tear us to pieces." "Fire, man, fire, or he will eat us up alive," shouted back Stevens apparently half dead. "No, no, n....." stammered I. We paced back a few yards, but behind us lay the deep nullah. We turned to the right. The bear came on, walking in a strange gait, moving his body this way and that, displaying his teeth and snarling by fits and starts. Stevens didn't stop. He fired almost point blank, but both the cartridges misfired.

Utter despair born of terror



A picture of the beautiful Rhine with Burg Gudenfels.

"STRANGEST FEAT OF MAGIC SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the strangest feat of magic personally witnessed by them, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such a feat, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 500 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 4th September, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 15th September, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

seized us and we forgot ourselves. Death seemed to face us right in front. Run back we could not. Instead of frightening the bear the 'pit-pit' of the cartridges seemed to have enraged him all the more and he roared with terrible might. A sudden change over Stevens. He grew calm. An idea seemed to have struck him then. Mischief seized him perhaps. He seemed to be bent on making fun with death. He looked this way and that. A heavy stick, which seemed to belong to some cowboy, lay close at hand. He kept the gun down and picked that up and with both its ends in hands he advanced towards the bear as if to test his strength with him. Then he stretched his hands towards the bear. The bear came up and with a snarl violently snatched the stick away and held it in his two hands across his chest. Stevens slowly paced back. He was quite composed. The bear was trying to snap the stick across his chest. But it was too strong to break easily.

Stevens, meanwhile reached his gun, slowly raised it and taking a steady aim fired at a point-blank

range. The bear gave out a loud roar and rolled on the ground. The bullet had passed his heart. It was dead. Stevens laughed and told me that he had seen a Gond do that. The thrill was over and I breathed more freely, but the hen was lost.

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Invisible 'Spirit' Causes Electric Shocks

Another Asks For A Cup Of Tea : Mr. Rishi, Well-known Spiritualist, Narrates His Strange Experiences In Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Ajodhya, Calcutta And Simla

Delhi

We first visited Delhi where Pundit Kedarnath Sharma, the Editor, "Parloka," was long expecting to meet us. Our recent visit to that city was arranged by his efforts and a big meeting was convened in the spacious Hall of the Hindu College, where I could narrate our experiences in Europe and show the Spirit-Photographs obtained, in London.

A number of seances were held for interested persons and they could get personal messages for those who were near and dear to them. The communications were usually through Automatic Writing and Ouija Board, the latter being much appreciated by all the sitters. Those who could succeed in getting messages fluently by the former method did not deem it necessary to resort to Ouija-Board, but they could observe its working and were struck by the contents of the communications. The messages were sometimes so touching that the persons concerned could not help being deeply moved by them.

The scepticism of a Sikh gentleman was no hindrance to the free flow of messages and to his great surprise he could obtain satisfactory results in the very first attempt. His surprise was still greater when he succeeded in getting messages independently with-

During the last six months, Mr. V. D. Rishi, B.A., LL.B., the well-known Spiritualist of Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Rishi, visited several places in Northern India, at the invitation of persons interested in the propagation of Spiritualism. During this tour the principles of human survival after death and the possibility of communicating with those who have gone over were brought home to the people by public lectures by Mr. Rishi, as well as by demonstrations held in private Circles. We publish below a brief account of Mr. Rishi's experiences from Mr. Rishi's own pen.

in three days in accordance with the method suggested to him. Others also succeeded after a few attempts as a gentleman gratefully intimated to us after our departure from Delhi. He says, "I am glad to inform you that since the 24th ultimo I have been receiving messages from my dear wife through auto-writing. This morning my father gave me very encouraging messages which may be summarised thus. 'You are the only deserving son who has cared to talk to your father and other relatives who have gone over the world. This is very striking that father communicated with me in English to-day and began to write straightforwardly in English after the invocation. My wife as usual gives me messages in Hindi. Now I fully realise 'God helps those who help themselves.' Through His grace and the benevolence of the departed and your guidance I have succeeded so far in my mission. I consider it a 'stepping stone'."

In other experiments the spirit-friends unmistakably demonstrated their identity, expressed their satisfaction at the fulfilment of earthly desires, and urged upon their relatives the importance of uprightness. Sometimes they diagnosed mysterious ailments which baffled medical men and pointed out the remedy for the same. The help of literate spirits had to be sought to assist those who were not much used to writing.

Lucknow

After Delhi we proceeded to Lucknow. In the seances held here a murdered man could communicate with his near relative and mentioned the circumstances under which he had to leave the physical world. He expressed no feelings of revenge and conveyed his loving remembrances to his relatives.

A gentleman wanted to know about his daughter, who was hardly two years old when she passed over. He was advised to invoke some elderly literate spirit to obtain the information about the child. This being done he could get much information about the child. The evoked spirit stated that the child was being looked after by a Guide named 'Shri' and was progressing well in the new state of existence. The spirit seemed much pleased at getting an opportunity to communicate and asked the gentleman to intimate the news to his (spirit's) son.

A young man had the misfortune of losing seven dear relatives within a short time and having come to know about our visit to Lucknow yearned to have some messages from them. He seemed very sceptical, and the experiences of others before his own eyes would not convince him about the genuineness of the phenomena. With a view to make sure of the whole thing he consulted some of the sitters regarding their experiences and then decided to participate in the seance. We were rather diffident about the success of the experiment under such conditions and thought that his scepticism might hinder communication, but the earnestness of his spirit-friends removed all obstacles in the way and he was lucky in having good results in the very first attempt. His father responded as desired and gave much information regarding himself and other spirit-friends who were near and dear to him.

In the subsequent seances the gentleman evoked his brother, who was a very promising youth with high University degrees. He readily responded and consoled his brother who was greatly afflicted by the sorrow of untimely separation. Among other things, the Spirit repeatedly asked his brother to convey salutations to his teacher.

Benares

After Lucknow we proceeded to Benares where many of our friends were longing to meet us after our return from the recent visit to Europe. Just after our arrival a meeting was convened in the Town Hall and the Sana-



Mrs. Prabhavati Rishi, wife of Mr. V. D. Rishi, the well-known Bombay Spiritualist, claims to possess powers of trance-mediumship of no mean order and has thrice visited Europe in company of Mr. Rishi to attend International Congresses of Spiritualists.

tan Dharma Pracharak Sangh was kind enough to present us with an address in appreciation of our services in this cause.

Varied experiences were obtained in the experiments held for interested persons. The truth of human survival was demonstrated to all who were yearning to communicate with their dear ones on the other side of life.

Sometimes the messages were received through Automatic Writing in languages unknown to us. The hand of the person holding the pencil had to be touched for reinforcing his psychic power when writing freely followed in Bengali, Nepali and other languages. It was a surprise to the sitters to find that the hand of the person used to come to a dead-stop just after the contact was broken, which conclusively proved that the person was writing under the impulse of some extraneous agency. A gentleman after getting messages from his beloved wife gratefully expressed his satisfaction in the following words, "I do not know how to thank you and mother Mrs. Rishi for the wonderful seance this morning. To think my darling is with me even after death is heavenly and full of delightful consolation. This is too true to be believed soon, oh, it is too true."

From Benares we visited Nepal for a few days and got satisfactory results there.

Sivan

Just after returning from Nepal we proceeded to Sivan in the province of Bihar, where a seance was hurriedly arranged for the manager of the Co-operative Bank who was anxious to get into touch with his young son. The boy had passed over very suddenly under tragic circumstances and the father could not see him in his last hours. He responded to the invocation and gave much consolation to his parents. A peculiar incident in the seance was that the boy repeatedly expressed that one of his brothers be sent to him. This was naturally rather disconcerting to the father, and when asked further about the point, the boy explained that he being fond of one of the brothers was anxious to meet him. He could not express his idea but by

(Continued on page 27.)

"YES, YOU'VE TRIED MANY, — BUT NOT THIS"

Suffered from Piles for years; tried every remedy brought to his knowledge which merely suppressed pain for a time, but made his case worse and worse till he was advised to undergo painful operation without assurance of a cure of the fundamental ailment involving the deep-seated knots. At last he used Recto-Serol and saved himself from Piles torture.



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A Page About Women

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

Reforms Demanded And Pending In England

The reform of the divorce laws in Great Britain appears to be receiving more attention than it has hitherto done. A number of women's societies have passed resolutions in favour of the changes recommended by the Buckmaster Royal Commission and incorporated in the Matrimonial Causes Bill presented by Mr. Holford Knight in 1933.

That divorce can to-day be obtained only for adultery (or by a woman also for unnatural offences) does not appear to be as generally recognised as one would suppose, and many people express surprise when they are informed that cruelty will entitle an injured party to a judicial separation only, which does not carry with it the right to remarry, observes a writer in "The Manchester Guardian." It is obvious at once that the proposed reforms would bring the remedy they desire to many to whom it is to-day denied, and on that ground they have the support of all who hold that matrimonial offences other than adultery should entitle an injured party to his or her freedom. Separation without the right to remarry is regarded by many people as a social evil. True, insanity is not a matrimonial offence, but since it makes marriage in any real sense impossible, it seems but equitable that if one must suffer it should not be the one who is capable of living a healthy and happy life.

THE "THREE C'S"

It must, however, be noted that the suggested reforms introduce no new principle into our matrimonial law. On the contrary they are based on the principle which has always prevailed in this country—namely, that divorce is a remedy for an injured husband or wife and not the mere dissolving of a partnership which both parties find irksome. Collusion, connivance, condonation are still to constitute an absolute defence to any proceedings for divorce.

The "three C's" are frequently regarded by lay people as irritating hindrances invented by lawyers to complicate divorce proceedings. They are, of course, nothing of the sort. Their function is to draw attention to the principle on which divorce is granted. Marriage is not dissoluble at the will of the parties to it; a mutual wish to break the marriage contract so as to be free to enter into a new contract is not accepted by English jurisprudence. If, therefore, both parties agree to bring about a condition which constitutes a reason for dissolving their marriage, they may find their efforts frustrated and the King's Proctor intervening on the ground of collusion. A definition of collusion was given by Lord Stowell in 1800 as "an agreement or understanding between the parties for one to commit, or appear to commit, a fact of adultery in order that the other may

"Catholic Daughters Of America" Up In Arms

Denounce Birth Control As "Immoral", And "Inhuman"

The Catholic Daughters of America, meeting in convention in Seattle, Washington, passed a resolution on July 4 in which such terms as "immoral," "conducive to the spread of impurity," "insulting," "inhuman," "unsocial," and "un-American," were used in reference to birth control.

The resolution condemned, also, pronouncements of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Association of University Women as "a direct insult to the rank and file of the decent and virtuous women of America." These pronouncements favoured legalizing dissemination of birth-control information.

Sponsors of movements advocating dissemination of birth-control information, the Catholic Daughters' resolution went on, are "the Herods of the Twentieth Century," who would "cut off the heads of the poor and unemployed rather than feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and shelter the homeless."

200,000 Represented
The convention represented 200,000 Catholic women. Its attacks on the theory and implications of birth control was one of the most scathing uttered since the birth-control movement was included in the social and political programme of certain groups, lay and religious, active in its behalf.

The action came several weeks

after the General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in Detroit, adopted, by a large majority, a resolution favouring the legal dissemination of scientifically-regulated birth-control information through the mails.

On the same day, in Atlantic City, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, the largest organization of physicians in the world, adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to study the question of birth control, and to make a preliminary report to the House of Delegates next year.

In neither instance, however, was there a direct declaration favouring birth control.

Other resolutions passed by the Catholic Daughters urged drastic punishment of Communists and others attempting subversive action against the Government; asked a Federal law to compel all teachers to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution; favoured elimination of block-booking of motion-pictures; condemned indecent films and frequently-divorced screen stars, and advocated expansion of the philanthropic activities of the order.

During the last fifteen years, it was announced, the Catholic Daughters had raised more than 5,500,000 dollars to improve the standard of morality and education in underprivileged homes. —"Literary Digest."

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

Short-Cuts

For a delicious ice cream and milk drink, add three tablespoons of vanilla ice cream to one-half cup strong coffee and one-half cup chilled milk and sweeten to taste. Beat well and serve in tall glasses.

For a stuffed date salad, stone the dates and fill the centres with a mixture of chopped nuts and chopped celery. Use equal parts of nuts and celery. Mix with Mayonnaise. Serve stuffed dates on lettuce with French dressing.

Keep an extra set of salt and

obtain a remedy at law as for a real injury. Real injury there is none where there is a common agreement between the parties to effect their object by fraud on a court of justice. The question is whether the petitioner has received a real injury and bona fide seeks relief." Commenting on arrangements of this kind, Mr. Justice McCardie in 1920 said: ".....if a husband and wife should agree that the husband shall appear only to commit adultery without actually committing that act and thus deceive the Court into granting a decree nisi, I conceive that this would amount to a criminal conspiracy to pervert the course of justice."

If the proposed changes become law, ill matched couples will find it easier to dissolve their marriages than they do to-day, since desertion will no doubt be resorted to by many. But if incompatibility of temperament is itself to be a ground for divorce a new principle will have to be introduced into our law—the principle that a marriage contract may be dissolved by mutual consent.

pepper shakers on the kitchen range and save yourself many unnecessary steps rounding up the salt and pepper when needed in cooking.

Cheese will not become mouldy if butter is spread over the exposed surfaces and the cheese is wrapped in grease-proof paper. To keep it from becoming soft and greasy in hot weather wrap it in a cloth which has been wrung out of cold water.

If milk is delivered in sealed bottles take the cardboard lid off as quickly as possible, as milked in a closed vessel quickly goes bad. It keeps best in wide shallow jugs or basins, for it needs plenty of air circulating round it. Cover from dust and flies with a muslin cover. This lets in the air and keeps out the dust.

One of the causes of too early decay of flowers in vases are the submerged leaves on the stalks. Never allow leaves to remain on the stems under water. Strip the leaves from the stems while arranging the flowers in the vases. This will help to keep them fresh. Change the water and use rain water where possible.

There are various remedies for bee stings, most of which are well known—the blue-bag, camphor, onion juice and ammonia. The latter is said by experienced bee-keepers to be still the best. If you happen to get stung, the first thing to do is to remove the sting. Grip the sting as close to the flesh as possible and flick it out. Hold the flesh tightly until the pain dies down and then dab the sting with iodine.



Miss CHANDRA KARNATAKI, M.A., B.T., Teacher, High School for Indian Girls, Poona, left for England last week, to study for the Diploma in Teaching.

JAPAN PREPARES SOLDIERS' BRIDES

A school where soldiers' daughters will be trained to be soldiers' brides was opened recently in Tokyo with an enrolment of 247 students, all daughters of officers on the active or retired list.

Having graduated from high school the girls are nearing the age of marriage and—though this does not appear on the prospectus—one of the objects of the school is to help to obtain husbands for girls whose lot is on the scale of their fathers' meagre army pay.

Subjects of instruction in which the school specializes are filial piety, ethics, the essence of Japan's national polity, flower arrangement, cooking, massage, how to manage servants, and the secret of conjugal affection.

General Kenkichi Oshima is principal of the school. He and other high ranking retired officers and their wives will be prepared to act as go-betweens in marriages that may be arranged for pupils of the school.

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THE 'WHITE' MOSCOW

MOSCOW OF THE PAST : A Brief History Of Its Rise, Growth And Fall In 1917

(By A. AZIZ AZAD, MOSCOW.)

Amidst the dense forest of Russia, on the banks of the Moscow River, a Prince founded a small settlement some 800 years ago. It consisted of a few huts, a stable, and the dwellings necessary for a prince of those bygone days. The Prince had made no mistake in choosing this site for his ramparts, for it proved to be a very convenient location. In fact, the dwellings around the prince's home began to increase to such an extent that his successors in the 12th Century were compelled to separate themselves from the "low class" people by building a wooden wall around their huts, the sites



A representative of the Clergy of "White Moscow"—a species which is entirely extinct.

of the present day great palaces and cathedrals.

Situated on the river banks, in the midst of a dense forest filled with wild beasts, the settlement commanded a very favourable location, from both a geographical and a commercial viewpoint. Besides, the forest provided suitable shelter against enemies and invaders, and the dense forests and the river were aided by the severe Russian winter with its snowstorms and dreadful cold for eight months in the year.

Tartar Invasion

Russian hunters, peasants, and artisans began to frequent the small settlement of Moscow, known

as the estate of Prince Yuri Dolgoroki, bringing their furs and other commodities to be exchanged for honey, fruits, grain, etc. Thus the small settlement of Moscow developed as the market place for the peoples scattered in the forests of Russia, and the Prince, as is natural, flourished and prospered with the increase of trade in the "yard" of his ramparts. Its prosperity attracted the attention of the Tartars, for in the 13th Century they invaded Moscow and the surrounding regions and for a hundred and fifty years made its rulers pay tribute to the Tartar Khans. Towards the end of the 15th Century, however, Moscow's rulers, having gradually become stronger, rose against the Khans and made themselves independent.

In the 14th century, Ivan Kalita (Ivan the Moneybag) took to demolishing the rotten wooden wall surrounding the settlement, and erected in its place a wall of oak a half meter in thickness. Ivan the III in 1485-1516 replaced this oak wall by one of stone executed by Italian craftsmen and architects, Anton Fрязin, Marco Ruffo, and Peter Solario, which gave the castle and wall the appearance of an Italian castle. It is this wall and palace that is the present Kremlin, once the heart of the Russian Empire, and today the centre of the Soviet Union.

Growth Of City

In front of the Kremlin, and just opposite its main gates, called the "Spasski" Gates, was an open space, its site surrounded by small churches, shops, and drink-shops, all engaged in lively business, for it was here that the trade was conducted. Merchants in long fur coats dashed hurriedly about in their sleighs; beggars filled the air with their piteous sighs and pleas for aid; while those who had the fortune to do good business would spend their money on vodka (whiskey) and often presented wild scenes at the pitch of their orgies. Some would take off their clothes, and in the horrible cold of the Russian winter, go running about the market-place.

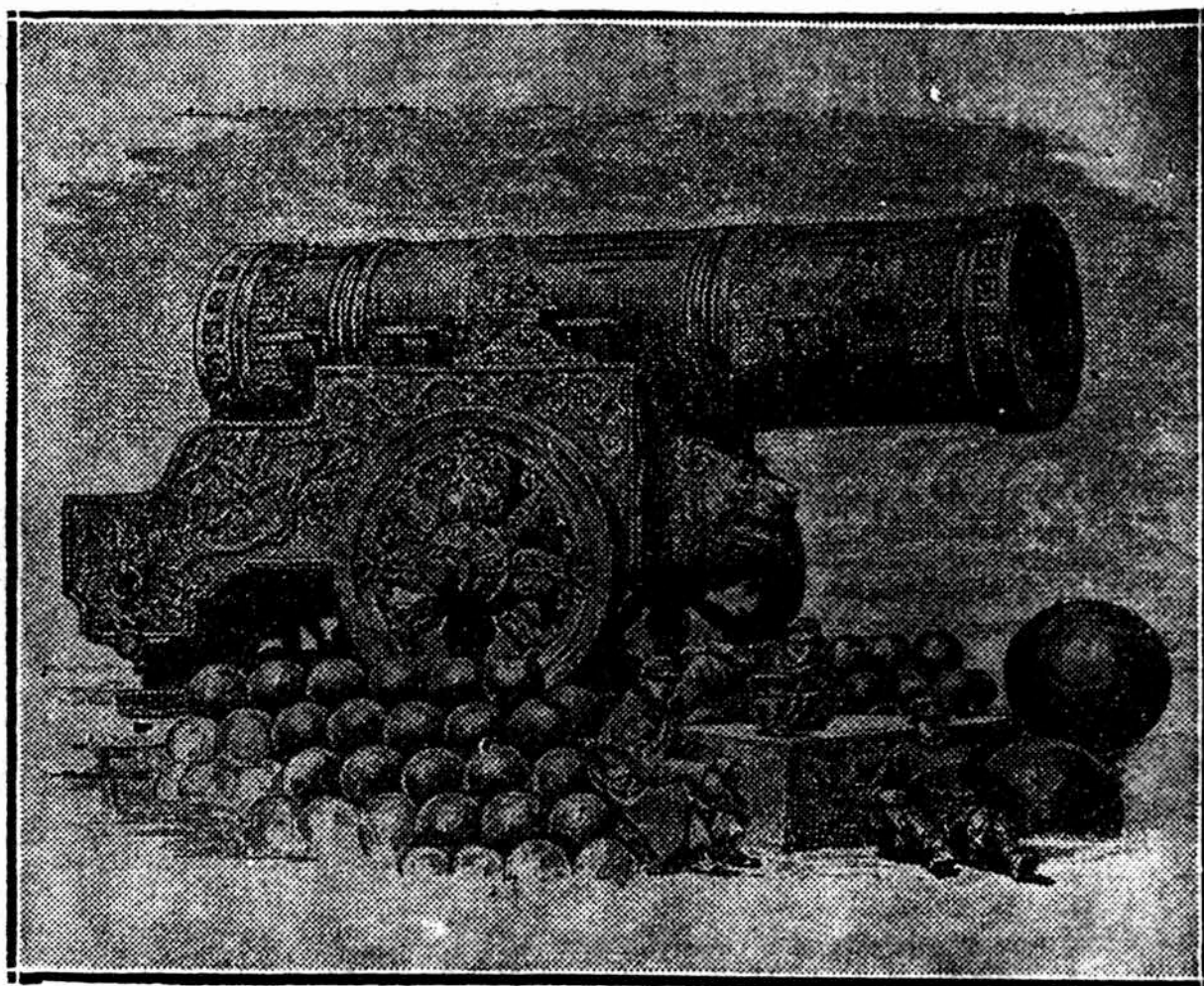
Such scenes were often to be witnessed even as late as the end of the 17th Century.

Trade increased, the market grew and was enlarged, and the Kremlin became strong. Its Princes, adopting the title of Czar, were on the way to founding an Empire. The Kremlin began to be surrounded by the buildings of the noblemen, the princes, the courtiers, the warriors, the merchants, the priests and the arti-

lin, and a small city surrounded by the Chinese Wall.

Capital Of Russia

The "City" of Moscow became a "stalitz" (CAPITAL City) of Russia; the Czars ruled the people from within the Kremlin walls, pronounced their verdicts, and put them into effect with their own hands. They appeared on the Square in front of the Kremlin and beheaded those whom they condemned publicly with



THE CZAR CANNON.

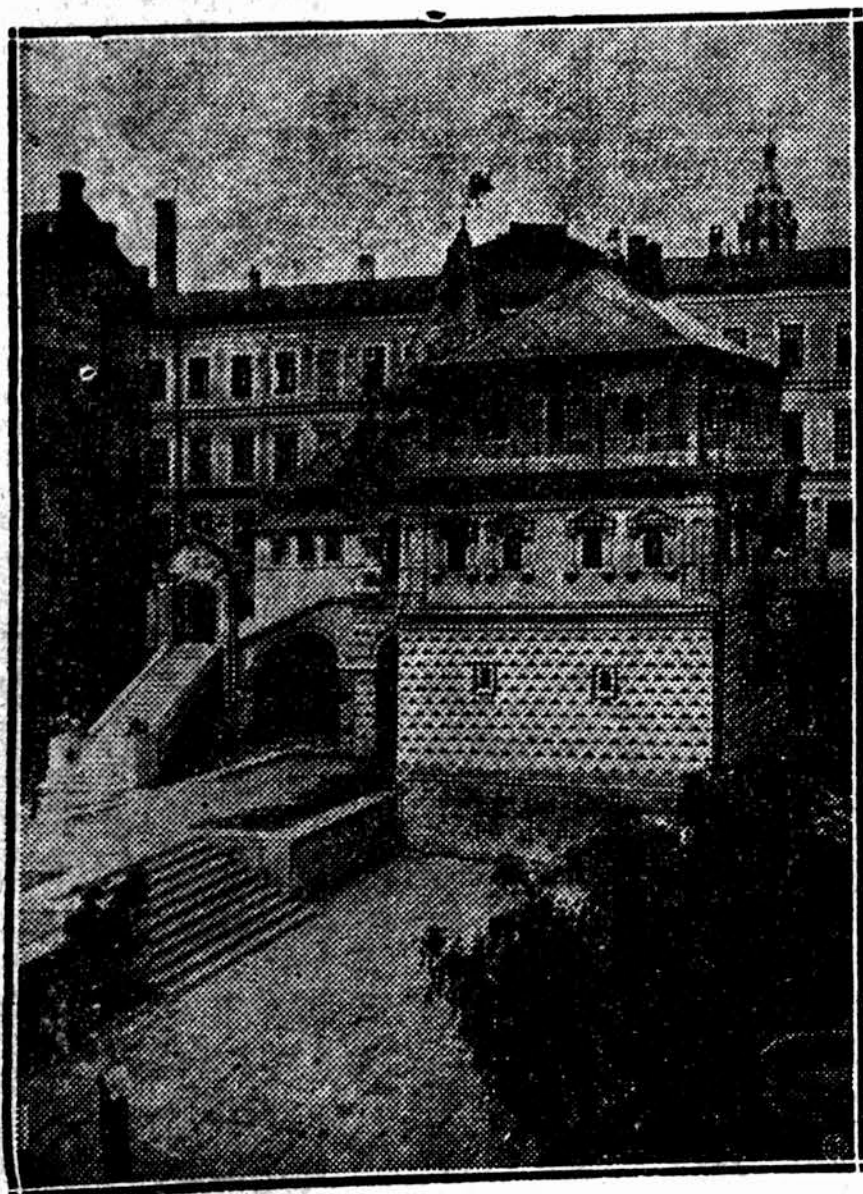
sans. There was necessity for enlarging the Kremlin, but the ruling class, apparently afraid of coming in close touch with the people, and also because of the fear of rebellion and mutiny, began to build another wall beyond the walls of the Kremlin, which was named the Chinese Wall. The "Chinese" Wall was to separate the noblemen and members of the higher classes from the rulers on the one hand, and the artisans and people of the "low class" on the other. These latter began to settle in the forests outside of the Chinese Walls. This then was the third stage in the evolution of Moscow; the ramparts, the Krem-

lin, and a small city surrounded by the Chinese Wall.

their own hand. In fact, so many people were beheaded in that place that it began to be known as the "Red Square" and the churches that were erected there afterwards were called the "Churches on the Blood". Executions of rebels, criminals, and non-believers continued, though later it was carried out by noblemen and warriors in the presence of the Czars. The number of executions was so great that it had probably become tedious for the Czar to perform this function. This place of execution, called "Skull Place", with its large chopping block, still stands in Red Square to this day.

Moscow developed steadily, both as a city and as a state. Czar succeeded Czar, and many a rebellion took place, such as a rebellion of the Streltzi (Musketeers) during the reign of Peter the First, the rebellion of Pugachev, and scores of others. One by one, falling, the rebels met their horrible fate. They were burnt at the stake; they were buried in the ground up to their neck and molten lead poured down their throat; they were quartered, they were impaled on long spikes, skinned alive, or tortured in other manners. Red Squares was filled with stakes and gallows that were only removed, during the regime of Peter II, in the year 1727.

In its greater part, the history of Moscow is the history of Russia, for the fate of Russia was almost always moulded within the Kremlin walls, in the courts and halls of the Czars. Ivan Kalita, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, and Catherine the II, started their careers as rulers of Russia from within the walls of the Kremlin, making their entries and exits through the Spasski Gates. It was through these same gates that a number of the enemies of the Moscow rulers entered, like the



House of an Ancient Nobleman in Moscow, within the Chinese Wall.



Czar Ivan, the Terrible. (From an engraving of 17th Century.)

notorious. The False Dimitri, who eleven months later was driven out through these same gates when he was found on Red Square with a mask and reed and bagpipe in hand, the sign of utmost insult. Much later, detachments of Polish soldiers, and some of Napoleon's troops entered the Kremlin through these gates.

After Napoleon's seizure of Moscow, it was burnt to ashes, for the Russians said that Napoleon as a conqueror must have only a heap of debris and ashes rather than the city of Moscow, with its Kremlin, palaces, and churches. Napoleon, watching the beautiful sight of the burning city from the heights of Sparrow Hills, saw at the same time that his retreat was pre-decided, for the treacherous Russian winter had caused his soldier to lose courage and spirit. It was the final battle on the fields of Borodino that decided his fate. Napoleon was defeated and fled for his life.

Such is the brief history of the development of Moscow in the far past. Later, as the city grew, it developed circle forms: the Kremlin wall circle, the Chinese wall circle, the Boulevard A circle, the Boulevard B circle, Round-Moscow Railway Line circle, which completely encircles the city, and finally, the forest belt. The Kremlin is situated in the very centre of the city, with one of the largest squares in all Europe in front of it, the "Red Square" as it is still called, with its historical museum at one end, and the famous old church of Saint Vassili, at the other end.

After the fire of 1812, which caused Napoleon's defeat, the city was rebuilt, but maintained the same "social order". The Kremlin and the Chinese Wall City remained in the hands of the upper classes; the section across the river was populated by the warriors, musketeers, and soldiers; while the region outside of the Chinese Walls, towards the Arbat District, was inhabited by artisans, handi-craftsmen and people of various trades. To this day most of the streets bear the names of the professions that were conducted on their thoroughfares. For example one walks on Carpenter street, Coachmen's street, Ironsmiths' street, Cooks' street, and there are many bye-streets, called "pereulok," such as Bread pereulok and Tablecloth, Knife, and Fork pereuloks, etc.

A Rival City

Moscow developed, though not with great speed, during the regime of Peter the Great, who, however, understood that to develop the Russian Empire and to keep pace with other European countries it was necessary to develop trade with Europe. Moscow was a far-off place and would not afford much facilities for trade or other intercourse with Europe, though it had a good location as far as communication with the Orient was concerned. Therefore, Peter the Great founded a new city on the shores of the Baltic Sea

which was called St. Petersburg, later Petrograd, and now is the present city of Leningrad. In doing this he said that he had "opened a window into Europe". Not only did he do this, but in 1703 Moscow was quitted as the capital, which was transferred to the newly founded city of St. Petersburg.

But even after the transfer of the capital to the new city, Moscow continued to develop. It developed as a trade centre, as the home of priests, landlords and serf-owners: as the city of religion and trade; the city of drink, debauch, and like entertainments. Here is what the Empress Catherine wrote about Moscow in one of her confidential letters: "Moscow—the capital of the sluggard—where the noblemen take rest. More than any other place, it has the articles of fanaticism; a miracle-performing ikon is to be found on every step—churches, priests, monasteries, beggars, thieves, and needless servants in houses which have vast living space, but dirty court-yards".

Empress Catherine II, like her successors, knew exactly what the city of Moscow was developing into, but they did not take any measures, at least, adequate measures, to improve the city, to bring order into the anarchy into which the city was developing. Thus Moscow remained the city of churches, with no less than "sorok soroka", (forty times forty) churches, which purposely were built so that they blocked the streets, and prevented light from reaching the surrounding houses. Scores of monasteries kept and nourished within their walls thousands of people living without use either to society or to themselves; chapels and shrines were everywhere, with beggars and pickpockets clustered around them.

Dark, Filthy And Insanitary

A well-known Russian writer called Moscow the "Kabak" (Speak Easy) of Russia, and this was quite true. In the evening, after the day-long cheating and deceiving each others, the "Kupetsi" (businessmen) of Moscow would spend a great part of their money in these speakeasies. They drank to unconsciousness, for the old Russian proverb says: "You know no drinking if you don't drink by buckets", and the most common one: "Drink to rejoice in your happiness", and "Drink to drown your sorrows." Gypsy girls, prostitutes, and fortune-tellers were at their service, while the gambling houses were carrying on their trade with great profit and prosperity.

Along with such debauches, the city was full of beggars and poor people. Count Tolstoi spent a considerable time to study the conditions of these wretched souls, and he used to help them, but is it possible for only one, or several persons to cope with such a huge problem as poverty, the outcome of the existing social



ST. BASIL'S CATHEDRAL.

system? Of course, such problems can only be dealt with successfully through a change in the social system itself, through the proper production and distribution of commodities among the members of the society.

Under the planless system, both the inhabitants and the city of Moscow, grew and developed unhealthily and ugly. The inhabitants, the majority of whom could not educate themselves, were compelled to remain in darkness and thus added to the suffering of society; while the city developed into a dirty place, with unpaved streets, poorly lighted, with small, dark and insanitary lodgings, with a very small number of public baths, laundries and such other things necessary for every man's comfort.

Like a spider-web Moscow developed, with narrow streets, and numberless bye-streets, dark, curving, full of mud and heaps of rubbish. City transport was poorly developed, the "izvozhiks" (carriage drivers) and a limited number of street trams being the only means of transport. There were quite a number of markets, but they were all dirty, dark and filthy and there was no sanitary control established over them whatsoever.

The boulevards were in an awful state of demoralization. Most of the population was without a drainage system, and was drinking insanitary water from wells. Such was the Moscow before it fell to the Bolsheviks in 1917. Though the Kremlin put up a strong defense, and the casualty rate of the Red's was 500 soldiers, nevertheless it could not hold out against the storm of the people's indignation, and the Kremlin was occupied by the Reds. The tempest of the Revolution compelled the gates of the Kremlin to open, and the Reds entered as the conquerors and new rulers of Russia, and with it, Moscow became theirs.

The Kremlin

In writing of the historical monuments of Moscow, one must mention the Kremlin, which we have already described, as the first and most precious monument, of the past. At present the Kre-

mlin remains as the seat of Government, as it has been most of the time since its foundation. The Kremlin is in a triangular shape surrounded by a wall one and a half kilometers in length, in the very centre of the city. It has 19 towers and a number of entries, giving it an exceptional beauty. There are a number of churches within the Kremlin walls, the most ancient of them being the Uspenski Cathedral, built in 1775-79, by the ingenious architect Aristotle Firananto, after a combination of Byzantine, Gothic, and Romanesque styles. Another is Archangel Cathedral, built in 1505. Ivan the Terrible, his son, and many Russian Czars and Princes lie buried here. There are also a number of ancient churches and cathedrals in addition to these mentioned.

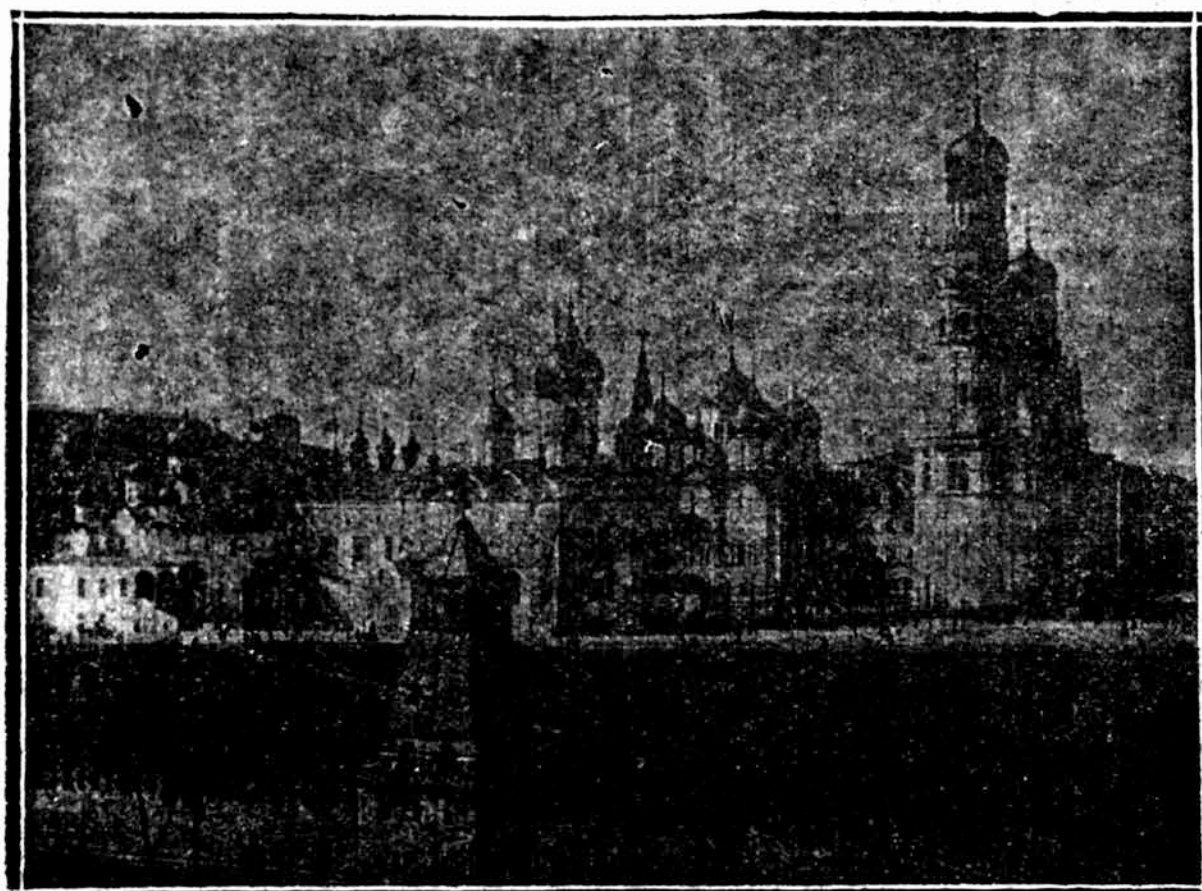
Among other historical things in the Kremlin are the Armoury and Museum of Applied Art, where a valuable collection of Royal weapons, utensils, garments, and furniture are preserved. The Czar cannon and the Czar bell, both of enormous size, and a great number of guns captured from Napoleon by the Russian army, are also on display here.

Intermingled with the cathedrals and churches are the numerous palaces: the palace of the Patriarch, the Granabitaya palace, the Grand Kremlin palace; the Terem, or women's apartments, and the Golden Chamber of the Tzarinas form a part of the Grand Palace. There are, in addition, a number of small but ancient places to be seen; all in a well preserved state.

Outside the Kremlin's walls stands that most exotic and picturesque cathedral, called St. Basil's church, built by a Russian architect during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, in 1564-68. According to the legend, the eyes of this miserable man were put out by order of Ivan so that he would be unable to build a building exceeding the beauty of this cathedral. On the opposite side, at the other end of the Red Square, stands another example of the Russian architect, the Historical Museum.

The Great Cathedral of the Redeemer no longer stands, for it has been pulled down to make

(Continued on page 37)



A general view of the Kremlin from the side of the River.

OUR SHORT STORY

FRIENDSHIP & LOVE

By HENRY BORDEAUX

(Member of the French Academy)

"Well, well," M. Hebert, examining magistrate in the Seine court, was speaking to his clerk, M. Mouton. "Another 'crime passionnel'!" But the days of clemency are over; at last, jurors are beginning to say 'guilty!' In Great Britain, where they hang lovers who kill, there are no more 'crimes passionnels'. Are you ready? I am going to tell them to bring in the accused. Has he chosen a lawyer?"

"No, sir."

"All the better. We can examine him quietly. Those lawyers for the defence, they do complicate these inquiries enormously."

"The accused declares he is not guilty."

"Of course."

"He declares it was a suicide—not a crime."

"Suicide? Come, come! Why should the lover have killed himself in front of the husband? The husband killing the lover—that, after all, one can understand."

This incident had been honoured by good headings in the newspapers. A man named Pierre Valry, employed by the Gas Company and living at Bois-Colombes, had alighted from the train leaving the Gare St. Lazare at 2 minutes past 8 in the evening, reaching Bois-Colombes, the next stop, at 8-11. He had told the stationmaster that a man in the same compartment had just shot himself through the heart.

The body had at once been fetched from the train; death must have been instantaneous; the revolver was on the floor boards, one cartridge empty. The two men had been alone. No-one in the adjoining compartments had heard anything. The statement made by the only witness seemed so spontaneous and so frank that the stationmaster and the police officer—sent for urgently—had not thought it necessary to detain him, and had merely taken his name and address. He was, as a matter of fact, quite well-known in Bois Colombes, and especially on the railway, and at this station, where he took the train for Paris every morning, and returned in the evening.

But the next day very grave suspicions were aroused. A real family drama had been discovered, of which he had said nothing the previous evening. His wife had left him a year ago, to go and live in a street quite close to his, with Fernand Beaupre—the man who had met with this tragic end, and who had been a close friend of the family. Pierre Valry had gone on living alone with his little daughter of eight, whom her mother used to fetch every morning, and to bring back regularly every evening, so that the child was shared by the two of them by tacit agreement. Beyond doubt, the father had grown tired of this abnormal situation and, finding himself face to face with his wife's lover by chance—having been kept late at his work, he had not caught his usual train from Paris—he had decided to take a belated revenge. Further, he admitted that the revolver found at the dead man's feet was his.

He had submitted to arrest without protest. With the greatest coolness he had asked that his daughter might be taken to her mother during his absence. Still, he repeated calmly that it was a case of suicide, and not a crime, but he did not seem to care very much if his version of the matter was accepted. He had therefore been brought before a court of inquiry.

He entered; the magistrate saw a small simple man before him, already a trifle old-looking, although only about forty years of age, decently dressed, without any noticeable characteristic, a man whose face called for no special remark, save, perhaps, for an expression of grief, even of worry, imprinted on it by the drooping

mouth, and an expression in the eyes like one sees in those of a stag waiting to be shot. This expression might have been taken for one of fear—fear of the court paraphernalia and of a probable, almost certain penalty—had it not harmonised so well with the face, as if it were its usual expression, one that could not be done away with.

But this did not strike M. Hebert till he had asked a few questions. The accused man answered with a simple yes or no, without emotion. He admitted the facts as repeated by the judge—his wife's unfaithfulness and her departure from their home, the sharing of the child between them, the ownership of the revolver. But he denied the charge.

"Well, then tell us what happened."

"Oh, your worship, what's the good? you wouldn't believe me. And besides, it's all the same to me if I'm sentenced."

"If you were innocent, it would not be all the same to you. If you are guilty, perhaps there may be extenuating circumstances."

As the man remained silent, the magistrate added:

"But you have a daughter. If you were innocent, you would not consent to leaving her a dishonoured name."

"Ah," the accused murmured: "I hadn't thought of that."

This was the moment when the stigma of the poor discouraged face struck the magistrate. He felt intuitively that the man before him was innocent. After years on the bench, thoroughly versed in crime investigation, he was accustomed to watching and reading faces. He spoke again, very gently:

"Speak without fear or anger. We are listening."

"I will speak, your worship, but only if you promise me . . ."

The magistrate made a slight gesture, almost a friendly one. The judge must not give any undertaking to an accused, or take sides.

" . . . to write nothing down, to say nothing. Or, I won't speak."

"You know quite well that your words must be written down. If, as you declare and, I must admit, have not ceased to declare, it was suicide and not a crime, and if your version is accepted, the matter will be at an end. No proceedings will be taken against you. You will have the benefit of a 'No charge'; and in such a case, the report will be communicated to no one, will not ever leave the court records. That means perfect security for you. If, on the other hand, proceedings are taken, your statement will be put into court, and you will be sent before an Assize Court. There you will be examined before a jury by the President of the Court, and to the very last moment you will be free to withdraw your statement. Only what you say on the day of your trial, only that will be evidence. That is all that I can tell you; but you will realise from what I have said how much it is to your interest to tell us the whole truth of what happened."

The accused did not seem to be paying much attention to this magisterial discourse, which had been delivered in an almost kindly tone. He hesitated; apparently the only words that had made any impression were those referring to his daughter, because his first words, in a murmur, were: "Yes . . . for her sake."

"For whose sake?"

"Genevieve's!"

"Genevieve?"

My little girl. We are decent people, your worship. She does not deserve any harm. As for me, those things, life and death,

they don't mean much to me now. But there is the child. She must be able to marry later on, to marry a good fellow who must have nothing to reproach her with about her father."

A pause, and then, "Nor her mother."

"Very well—then speak for her sake."

The accused began his tale, trembling and stammering at first, but as he went on, his courage grew, and he was soon speaking, fluently. Indeed, he seemed to be taking not the slightest notice of his two listeners the magistrate and his clerk, who occasionally exchanged glances of understanding, which might have encouraged him. He spoke as if he were all alone, relieving the past. Now and then the magistrate checked him with a word when he was wandering too far from the point.

"Well, your worship, we were very happy, all three of us."

"All three?"

"Yes—my wife and I and that fellow Fernand Beaupre. My wife was formerly a flower seller. I used to pass her shop on my way to the station. On Saturdays I would buy a rose. A rose or a carnation, or a little bunch of violets, or even forget-me-nots when they were in season. But I needn't tell you all that. One day we got engaged, and then we set up our home. She gave up her shop—I was earning enough for two. Fernand Beaupre was my chum. He worked in the electrical business, while I was a gas worker. He was better educated, and had travelled. So he was a good talker. He often came to dinner with us. He was very nice to our little Genevieve. At first my wife didn't think very much of him. She thought I was too friendly with him. She gradually softened, and we all got on well together. Every other Sunday he used to take us into the country; the other Sundays we stopped at home, playing cards in winter and in summer playing bowls. That's only a game for men. But we never went to the cafe. I had no suspicions. Nor had she. I'm sure. I don't accuse her, your worship. Nor him, either. There just are some things that are beyond us. No-one wants them to happen—they just happen, all the same. And when they have happened, lives are changed as if there had been an earthquake."

"But what did happen?"

"My wife and I never had any quarrel. She used to kiss me in the morning when I left, and in the evening when I came back. A little sadly in the morning, and happily in the evening. It was no play-acting: we had no need to exchange endearments; the bond was there. We felt it without being demonstrative. And then—there was the child that united us but the father and mother. One should always think of her. One does not always think of her; one has other thoughts, other wishes; and women also may have other dreams. But as for me, I had no dreams, no wishes, no other thoughts—when I was thinking of my wife and child it was like thinking of myself. They were part of me, you understand."

He broke off, as if dwelling on that thought. So the magistrate said: "And then what?"

"Well, I have told you he was a good talker. He could say things better than I could. He wore attractive neckties. And he had eyes that could talk. Me, well, I am what I am. What's best in me can't be seen. What's best in me, perhaps, is my feelings. But I have no reproaches to make."

"No reproaches? They betrayed you, both of them."

"Without meaning to, your

worship, without meaning to. I have never known a better chum, a truer friend than Fernand Beaupre. He would have jumped into fire for me. When I was in a bit of trouble in the old days, he helped me out. Before I was married I had diphtheria, I was at death's door he nursed me, he wasn't afraid of catching it. Oh! I'm quite sure he never meant to cause me any trouble. And a proof of it is that he died for it."

Silence. Then, without encouragement, the accused continued:

"But trouble! He did give me some. It was bit by bit that I began to think something was up. My poor wife wasn't used to lying. When she was selling flowers, gentlemen would pay her compliments; she used to laugh, and never took them seriously. With me she had at once felt that I was not like them. She did not laugh at me. When I stopped at her shop she used to become quite serious. She was a wise girl, and a good one. After we were married she laughed with me. She was cheerful. She used to sing while doing her housework. I used to hear her when I came home from work, and it used to warm my heart. Then came a time when she didn't sing anymore. I asked why. She said: 'I don't know.' I thought she might be expecting another child, and that that was the cause. But it was not that. She looked serious when Fernand Beaupre came to see us, as if once again she didn't like him much. Then I remembered that serious look she had at the beginning of our . . . our love. I began to worry. If she were to love someone else! If she were to love our friend—almost my brother! I tried to get rid of the idea, which seemed abominable to me. To accuse them would have been to insult them. Both of them were so dear to me, she for myself and for the child, the house, our life in it, him for the life outside it, for his help, and the confidence we had in each other. But after all, it was not so abominable really! Are we always masters of our actions?"

"Of one's thoughts perhaps," the magistrate interrupted, unable to refrain. "But of one's actions, not always."

"Oh!" protested the secretary, shocked.

But the accused took no notice of this protest, and began again:

"They tried to hide things. It wasn't very difficult, because I went to work every day. Fernand Beaupre was not so tied. He repaired electric installations all over the place. He went to Paris or the suburbs. When one begins to be jealous it's terrible. I couldn't know anything, and began to imagine things. At night I sometimes woke up, and could hear my wife breathing. In her sleep she seemed to hear my thoughts. Then she would wake up too, and would catch hold of my hand and say: 'What's the matter, darling?' And I would answer: 'Nothing,' or 'I don't know'. One evening when I came home she looked especially sad. She was so deep in thought she had not heard me come in. I put my hand on her shoulder and said: 'What are you thinking of?' She replied: 'Me? of nothing.' I said: 'You are thinking of him.' She burst into tears. I tried to take her in my arms, and said: 'I will protect you. He shan't come here any more. He'll understand.' Then she said simply 'Too late.' Then I understood. My arms dropped to my sides—I did not strike her, I did not drive her away. She took a shawl because of the weather, and opened the door. I asked 'Where are you going?' 'Where do you think I'm going now?' I said 'To him?' She drooped her head and said: 'To him.' I replied: 'Very well, go away.' At the door she turned round and said softly: 'and

(Continued on page 39)

Invisible 'Spirit' Causes Electric Shocks

saying that the brother should be sent to him.

Ayodhya

The passing of a dear person from this side of life is, indeed, a heavy blow and the shock is sometimes so unbearable that it prostrates the bereaved person. The gentleman whom we had the pleasure to meet at Ayodhya was in a pitiable condition. The death of his beloved son had completely unnerved him and he was anxious to know something about his son's welfare in another state of existence. He could get into touch with us with much effort and it was a great relief for him to know that after all we were with him at Ayodhya. As he was too infirm to take part in the seances, they were attended by other members of his family and were as usual quite successful. His son in the spirit-world quickly responded and consoled his afflicted father. The messages were very characteristic and touching and greatly impressed the family.

Calcutta

Several friends in Calcutta were long waiting to meet us and had asked us not to fail to visit the city during the present tour. We accordingly proceeded thither after about a month's stay in Benares with the intervening visits to Nepal, Bihar and Ayodhya. During our sojourn in Calcutta the old as well as new friends could get opportunities of conversing with their beloved dead, and the latter obtained immense consolation by the messages received on those occasions. Besides the consoling communications the departed entities, on some occasion expressed their desire for worldly objects. In one seance a boy who met his death in an accidental fall while flying a kite told his loving parents that he would like to have some fried things and sweets. Another asked for "Sandesh" sweets and one spirit boy desired to have a mango. In each case the spirit pointed out the manner also in which these things should be given to them. An aviator, who passed over under tragic circumstances, gave very touching messages to his mother, sisters and friends, and proved his identity in several ways. On one occasion the table would not give the parting tilts which clearly indicated that the spirit wanted to say something more. On resorting to the Ouija-Board it was found, that he wanted to express his ideas about his sister's marriage.

A Striking Incident

As usual Subhadrabai used to communicate in morning seances almost every day and attended the meetings which were arranged for propagating the cause. One morning a peculiar incident happened while she was conversing with us. In course of her talks she spontaneously said, "Who is this lady here? She says that she will talk with her husband." This was very striking and quite unexpected. I could immediately imagine that the spirit to whom she referred must be the wife of a Parsi gentleman who was sitting in the adjoining hall reading some books on spiritualism. His spirit-wife had on previous occasions communicated with him and might have that time evidently come with the desire to have further talks with her beloved husband. The gentleman was glad to know the unexpected appearance of his wife and stated that simultaneously he also felt her presence in the hall. Subsequently the lady communicated on the Ouija-Board and had to be helped by the spirit-father of the gentleman for conveying her ideas.

(Continued from page 22.)

Simla

At the invitation of a few friends in Simla we visited the place and brought home the principles of this knowledge to several persons who were anxious to know something about it. The Satsang Sabha and the Sanatan Dharma Sabha afforded us opportunities of explaining the subject, and three meetings were accordingly held in different parts of the city.

A Lady's Consolation

A lady was yearning to get in touch with her grand-daughter for more than a year, but could not do so for want of proper guidance. Our visit to the place was a source of immense satisfaction to the entire family and the experiments greatly consoled the lady, who was extremely afflicted by the untimely death of her beloved grand-daughter. In her communications the young girl pointed out that she was happy in her new state of existence and repeatedly implored her grandmother not to mourn for her. Other spirit-friends, also known to the lady, manifested themselves in some of the experiments and gave valuable advice regarding domestic affairs.

Spirit Asks for Cup Of Tea

On one occasion the girl expressed a desire to have a cup of tea which was accordingly placed in the seance-room. Of course, there was no reduction in the quantity but, we are repeatedly told by the discarnate entities that they are sometimes pleased by things thus offered to them. They smell them and are thereby satisfied. As in other matters, one should not be dogmatic about such occurrences and rely upon the statements received from those who are in the next world. It would be worthwhile to point out that the girl was very fond of tea and could not have it as the doctors had prohibited her during her last illness. The craving seems to have been carried over and she accordingly expressed the desire for a cup of tea.

A Vivid Dream

The girl had promised her grandmother that she would meet her in dream. Precisely at the appointed hour the lady heard distinct calls from the girl, but there could be no further talks as the lady woke up with vivid recollection of her girl's voice. The fact of her coming at that hour was confirmed by her in subsequent messages received from her on the following day. It is worth while to note that the lady had no dream experience like that since the passing of the girl, although she greatly yearned to meet her at least in dream.

A Spirit-Guardian's Help

The Medical Officer of Jubbul was anxious to communicate with his young son who passed away after a short illness. The boy could hardly write his name, but to our great surprise it was found that he had a guide with him to help him. The guide stated his name as Bhagatram and mentioned that he had taken upon himself the task of the child's guardianship. He asked what the child wanted to communicate to his father. We were told that the boy was not happy in spite of his being in a high plane. The guide, being asked about the matter, explained that the child often remembered his parents which was the cause of his uneasiness. The father was very an-

xious to have daily visits from his beloved son and the boy also seemed eager for that, but could not manage to do so. Regarding this the spirit-guardian of the boy expressed that he would not allow the latter to do so, as in that case the boy would press him for more visits, which would be troublesome to the guardian. Sometimes the messages of Bhagatram, the spirit-guide, were highly philosophical and greatly amazed all the sitters by their spontaneity and gravity of thoughts. When asked as to why he had taken up the work of acting as the guardian of the boy, he said: "Do you know how a life-less kite will fly?" This was a suggestive reply which silenced the questioner.

Spirit Causes Electric Shocks

On one occasion the guide was asked whether his ward will be able to make his existence felt to his father in some way. He said that he will try and asked the gentleman to wait for five minutes. During the period the medical officer received electric shocks in his left-hand fingers as promised. This was a very striking incident which greatly impressed all the sitters.

Mother Asks For Charity

The deceased mother of a gentleman was so pleased by getting an opportunity to communicate with her son that she expressed her benediction for the same. She asked her son to feed some poor students in her name. That was the only piece of charity which she desired from her son.

A Brother's Advice

The brother of a gentleman gave him very valuable advice regarding his earthly affairs. He seemed quite in touch with his family matters and expressed his solicitude for his relations. He was ignorant of English, but the messages were being delivered in

that language. The anomaly was explained when we were told that he had a guide with him who was as it were acting as his interpreter. Within a few attempts the gentleman succeeded in obtaining messages independently of our help. A few years ago he had studied the subject to a certain extent, but had several misconceptions owing to want of proper guidance.

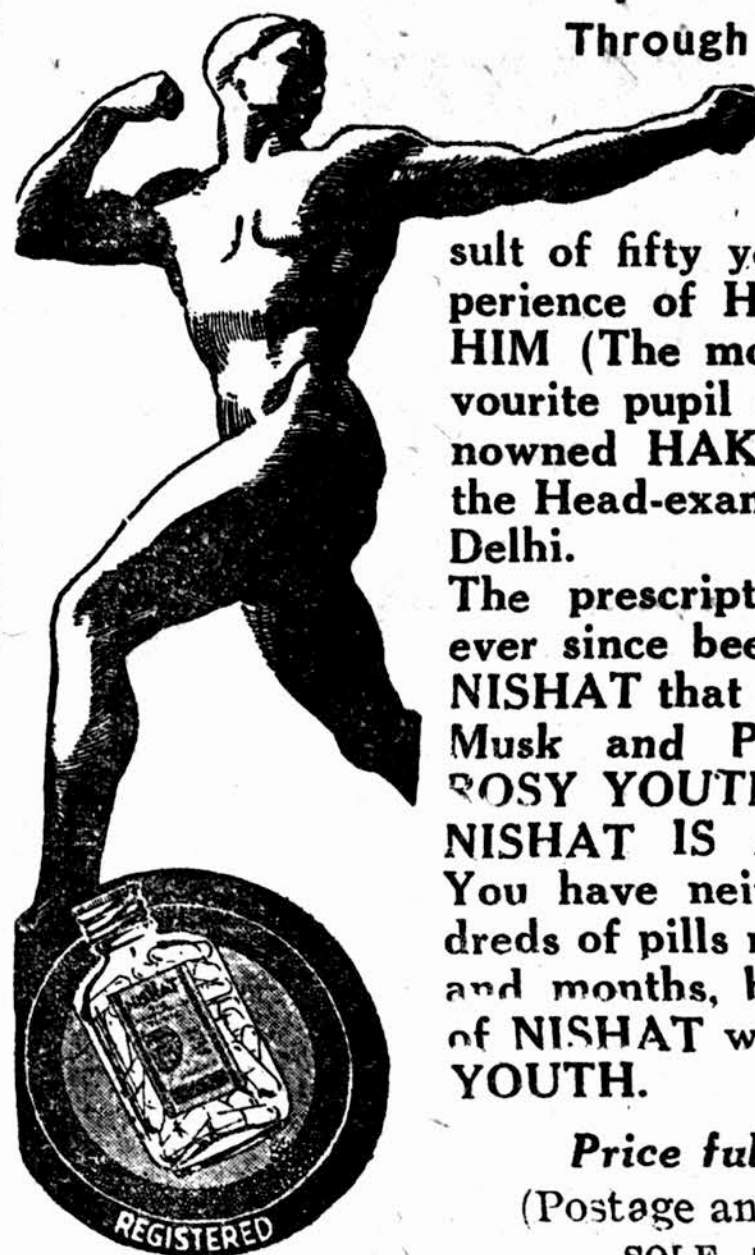
A Literate Spirit Helps His Friend

The help of a literate spirit is sometimes necessary for knowing the ideas of those who could not write during their earthly life. A Sikh gentleman was anxious to talk with his father, but the latter while living could write nothing besides his name. The difficulty in obtaining messages was overcome by seeking the co-operation of a mutual friend, an Englishman, who was a great benefactor of the family. The father brought him to the seance-room within five minutes, when the messages could be freely received from him on the Ouija Board. The other spirit seemed very communicative and demonstrated his identity by the style of his writing and other unmistakable signs.

Questioning Spirits About Future

The tendency of questioning the spirits about the future was noticed in several seances; but it cannot be too often pointed out that spirit manifestation is not divination. Spirits come to guide you in the path of virtue, but not into that of honours, fortune, or the pampering of your pitiable passions. The duty of spirits is not to give you advice about earthly things, but to help you to insure your welfare in the world to come. When they speak of the things of your present life, it is because they see a necessity of doing so; but they never do so simply at your demand. If you look upon spirit-communications as a substitute for fortune-telling and sorcery, you will assuredly incur deception.

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Toward Better Health

Standard Nutrition: Where Experts Differ: Foreign Conditions In Contrast To Indian: The Fundamental Problem--Poverty: Research In Presidency Diet: A New And Unexplored Field

Apropos the present situation in dietetics, reference has been made earlier in this series to the excellent work turned out by organisations like the New Health Society by making authoritative, and even expert, knowledge about health and prevention of disease, covering as it does the department of dietetics amongst others, accessible to a public in the mass. The lead has been preceded and followed by other scientists in different European countries and its importance could be easily appreciated when it is remembered that commercialism and quackery had been exploiting general ignorance of the public in matters that ought to deserve the exclusive attention of persons who have had scientific training and experience by broadcasting health propaganda of a questionable character: it is not surprising to find manufacturers of food products like the powerful organisation of American packers inspiring or subsidising 'health' propaganda that was calculated merely to promote their trade sales. The American 'hokum' staff is quite familiar to us.

OFFICIALISM IN SCIENCE.

Surveying this field of activities, one is easily struck by the desirability of not allowing the variety of propaganda to go unchecked by purely scientific data. This could be best demonstrated by referring to the recent report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir George Newman, which received severe critical notice in important unofficial quarters. The Committee Against Malnutrition published,

for instance "Public Ill Health" in which the evils of widespread, malnutrition arising out of the official policies pursued in matters of rationing and medical treatment arrangements made in English Elementary Schools are dealt with adequate documentation. It stresses also the actual conditions prevailing throughout the country as a result of unemployment and the official attitude towards the need of establishing adequate nutrition scales with reference to the distribution of relief in the form of the Dole. The divergence between the opinions of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health and the one appointed by the British Medical Association could be noted in the scales of 3,000 calories and 37 grammes of first-class protein as those of the adult standard nutrition in contrast to those of 3,400 calories and 50 grammes formulated by the B. M. A. Committee.

PROBLEM IN INDIA.

The conditions obtained here are of course too primitive, backward to the point of intolerable scandal inasmuch as nutrition of the masses receives practically no notice either in official or non-official quarters. Malnutrition is so widespread here that the most casual observation reveals its alarming extent. Medical authorities like Dr. Muthu and several foreign observers, who have carried a survey in these conditions in different parts of the country, unanimously agree that malnutrition is a national disease, which furnishes the breeding ground for diseases that have long been

III.

(By: TARTAEUS).

stamped out of civilized and modern countries—tuberculosis, anaemia with a family of other wasting diseases—and the pathological approach to which leads directly to the problem of chronic malnutrition. The problem, then, is one of want, of the 'total' absence of any standard of living, with reference to nutrition, and it could be dealt with not with the technique of nutritional systematization, but with improved methods of distribution, with a general and liberal levelling up of the entire standard of living.

WANTED RESEARCH.

This situation would seem to restrict the scope of application of the dietary tables given in the pamphlet* under notice, excellent and useful as they remain under conditions that could favour their application. The work of Dr. Tilak and his colleagues is unquestionably admirable: but it could be advantageously supplemented if their Health Association published literature that could simplify for the lay-public all the up-to-date results of research in the field of nutrition in the form of nutritional values with special reference to the natural and other foodstuff available here. Except for the pioneering and valuable efforts of Sir Robert McCarrison of the Coonoor Research Institute nothing practically has been done in dealing with local dietetics (and even at that Sir Robert is preoccupied with the inter-provincial dietary) and there is an urgent need of collection of data regarding the nutritional value of, and improvement in, the diet restricted to various areas with idiosyncracies of each, in each of the districts in the Presidency.

DIET AND PHYSIQUE.

For instance, it would be interesting to classify certain types of physique common amongst the population placed in different environment with various differences in diet. One could easily distinguish the (comparatively) small-built lean peasant type confined to the Konkan Coast, where nutrition is probably the poorest except that the abundance and cheapness of sea-fish makes up general malnutrition, from the hefty well-built 'Ghati' type. The latter probably thrives better apart from other considerations, on a diet in which rice, the staple food of the former, is not prominently included. Diet undoubtedly affects the characteristics of physical type and it would be interesting if its extent and scope are determined in terms of general formula and I would venture to draw the attention of diet technicians like Dr. Tilak to these phenomena with their possibilities in the direction of research in nutritional values. It would be possible, I think, to establish certain principles of dietetic values which could be applied



Dr. M. C. Mankad, M.B.B.S., who had worked as House Physician at the J. J. Hospital and specialised in Phneumothorax in Tuberculosis, and who had left for England last year, returned to Bombay on Thursday, having passed his D.O.M.S. (London).

to these phenomena and which make a distinct contribution to the science of Indian dietetics.

*"Balanced Diets": Published by Dr. H. V. Tilak, M.B.B.S. (Lon.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.), etc., B.D.D. Chawl No. 10, Bombay No. 11. Price Annas 4.

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Sunday Chronicle

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Fruit Culture In Junagadh

State-Aided Plantations Raise And Supply Public
With Variety Of Healthy Fruits And
Vegetables At Cheap Rates

(By R. H. B.)

The Junagadh State in the last decade has made tremendous progress in the matter of Fruit Culture. Great pains have been taken by the State in seeing that the trees are grown systematically, scientifically and as far as possible commercially.

The first regular scheme to be taken up in hand was what is known as Vasoji Plantation. Vasoji is a small village on the sea shore near Delwada and is facing the Portuguese Div. The garden superintendent of the State, Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, was specially deputed by the State to study the conditions under which the coconut trees grew at Goa and as a result of his experience a scheme was launched by the State over six years ago.

The total cost of planting has been Rs. 100,000. There are 8,000 coconut trees and it is hoped that after an additional expenditure of Rs. 25,000 the State will get an annual return of Rs. 15,000. Side by side with coconut planting Mr. Iyengar has experimented on the growth of sugarcane and curiously enough in a singularly damp and sour soil there have been bumper crops of sugarcane. Not only was sugarcane thus cheapened, but the State utilised the crop in experimenting on the manufacture of sugar by the open pan system. The results were quite successful and the sugar was both economical and popular. It may be added that Castor, Papyrus and plantain and other fruits were planted side by side as sub-crops.

FRUIT PLANTATIONS.

The next important scheme undertaken by the State was what is known as the Dudheshwar Fruit Plantation. It was launched under the patronage of Amir Sheikh Mohamadbhaji Saheb and the place selected was Dudheshwar, so named after a temple situated at the bottom of the famous Mount Girnar. 300 acres were taken out from the forest area and a co-operative planting scheme was offered to the public. By this scheme the khatedar was to pay the



Six-Year Old Mango-Graft, with fruits weighing from 3 to 5 lbs. each.

State a sum of 10-8 per tree covering a period of three years and in return the State undertook to plant and rear the fruit trees and keep them in healthy condition for the period.

The cleaning of the forest, the removal of stumps and providing the trees with water proved to be difficult problems and in the face of the Sambhar nuisance and scanty rains, with commendable

energy the garden superintendent pushed on the work with a vigour which has made Dudheshwar one of the beauty spots in Junagadh, which attracts many visitors. Mahamadbhaji Saheb's successor Sir Patrick Cadell, was an enthusiastic supporter of the scheme and we find in Dudheshwar to-day no less than 8,000 mango trees and other 5,000 trees well on their way to fruiting. Some of the

trees have actually fruited this year.

The Junagadh mangoes are quite famous in Kathiawar and the grafting of such varieties as Sakkarbag Hafus, Khodi Badshah Pasan, Amir Pasan, Jama-dar, Dudhpeda, Dhola gota and Amratia are expected to provide a reasonably cheap lot of tasteful mangoes in the near future. In this plantation too pomegranates, chikus, mosambiques, plantain and papayas are planted as side-crops.

Still interesting is another plantation known as the Jambuwadi Plantation. Jambuwadi is a place between the two famous spots in Junagadh, the Motibag and the Pari Talao. This is exclusively a pomegranate and mosambique plantation raised up with great patience and trouble under scientific conditions. There are at present 1,000 pomegranate trees and 1,000 mosambique trees each on the average yielding 100 large fruits. Figs have also been recently introduced and for the first time in the history of Sorath the Junagadh ryots will enjoy these fruits which are grown on their soil.

VEGETABLE FARMING.

Besides these activities the Garden Department has undertaken to grow vegetables such as brinjals, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, chillies, melons, ladies' fingers, etc., on a large scale. These can be had at fixed rates from the State depots. The introduction of this system has not quite benefited the State, but it has provided the public with high class and cheap vegetables and has held in check manipulative rates of the local bazar.

Fruit culture has been encouraged and undertaken on a good scale in all state and private gardens and His Highness the Nawab Saheb who takes a keen and personal interest in the progress of these schemes may well be proud of the achievement of the garden superintendent and his department to which His Highness provides no less than a quarter of a lakh of rupees every year.

PIONEER OF MODERN COMMUNISM

(Continued from page 11.)

not possible to deal with the manifesto here in detail; but generally it traced the rise of the capitalist class, and, whilst appreciating its achievements, it pointed out how it had brought the world to the edge of a terrible catastrophe. It especially condemned "the naked self-interest" of the Capitalists which led to exploitation and the enslavement of the scientist and the intellectual classes. After pointing out the danger of capitalist crises, the strength of the working classes is measured and their immediate demands are drafted, which include the abolition of property in land, a heavy progressive income-tax, abolition of inheritance, establishment of a central State bank with monopoly and State capital, socialisation of transport and all means of communication, socialisation of key industries, planned agriculture, free and compulsory education in public schools, besides less important demands. Beyond the attainment of the immediate demands, the workers were to establish finally their own political control.

His Work On "Capital"

Banished from Belgium, Marx proceeded to France and then to Germany where he became the editor of a newspaper. His paper was suspended, his plans for a revolution failed and he lost all that he had. He went to France where he believed the Revolution

will succeed, but he was disappointed and he went to England to pass the rest of his days in the British Museum, the greatest gift England has given to mankind. Here he wrote his "Capital and Critique of Political Economy" assisted by a most loyal, affectionate and intelligent wife, who though an aristocrat, never tired, in spite of the privations and hardships, of the life of an exile. England provided its hospitality, and her free citizens were ever willing to "listen" to the voice of any outcaste.

When Russia planned to attack Poland, a protest meeting in London in 1863 sowed the seeds of the First International. It met from September 25 to 28 in London, where the first international association of workingmen was formed. Marx in his address appreciated the legislation for a Ten Hour day and the starting of co-operative societies and factories. He inspired the workers never to tire in their efforts to gain the control of society.

Three years later, "Capital" appeared, which in great humour was once called "The second dullest book in the world after the Holy Bible." The book proves the giant intellect of the writer and is meant to be "a critical analysis of capitalistic production." It is the aim of this work "to lay bare the economic law of motion

of modern society." How far Marx succeeded must be left to every individual reader of this book, for there are few intelligent men in this world who have not gone through its interesting pages.

Its main contributions are the theories of surplus value and the law of capitalist accumulation. As capitalist production increases, capital concentrates in fewer hands, demand for labour decreases and a mass of unemployed surplus population develops. Thus, an accumulation of capital is accompanied by an accumulation of misery. "Within the capitalist system... all means for the development of production transform themselves into means of domination over, and exploitation of, the producers; they mutilate the labourer into a fragment of a man, degrade him to a level of an appendage of a machine, destroy every remnant of charm in his work and turn it into a hated toil.... They transform his life time into working time, and drag his wife and child beneath the wheels of the juggernaut of capital.... but with this too grows the revolt of the working class...." Thus, the blame of exasperated action is laid at the door of the capitalist.

First International

After the failure of the Paris

Commune in 1875, the first international almost disappeared and Marx had to confine himself to attack the Social Democratic followers of Lasalle and the Bakunists who believed in economic action. Then his health broke down and he died in 1883 with a brief lament of his friend Engels "Mankind is less by a head."

The present article does not do any justice to the great philosopher and economist. His work has been so immense, his interpretations so contradictory and sometimes so doctrinaire that the reader is left to seek his own path in the realm of understanding. However, it must be mentioned again that the world is changing far more rapidly than Marx would expect, though it did not move so fast to prove his prophecy of an international revolution; and, therefore, we still strive to achieve the happiness of mankind, more with understanding and co-operation and with least harm even to those who in the course of human evolution have erred much, goaded on by unpardonable selfishness. The struggle of existence will have its way, science provides for greater opportunities for mankind, therefore the struggle should be minimised and mankind as common producers should work for the production of genuine wealth leaving aside that "naked selfishness."

News From Far & Near

AN IRANEE'S RECORD.

A man of 126 at Guilan, a Caspian district of Iran, has a son over 100 years old, a daughter of ninety-five 300 grand-children, and has been married three times.

THE POPE'S NOVEL CLOCK.

The Pope has been presented with a wonderful "Eucharistic" clock. It is about two feet high and has a globe-map of the world which is lighted by electricity. On the map is indicated the time at which Mass is being celebrated at any particular moment in any part of the world.

LONDON "MILK BAR"

Canon H. R. L. Sheppard has formally opened at 68, Fleet Street the first of a group of "Black and White Milk Bars" which are to be established in and around London.

Similar bars are popular in the United States and Australia, but in England the idea of ordering and consuming at an open bar a glass of milk, a pineapple phosphate, or an ice cream has yet to be commonly accepted. It is intended to serve about 50 different non-alcoholic drinks with milk as a basis.

It is stated that in Australia the milk bars have created a milk-drinking habit which has its reaction in the home, and that in New South Wales they practically doubled the consumption of milk in one year.—"The Times."

CAMBRIDGE DECLINES £10,000 OFFER

"Would Benefit Arms Manufacturers"

The notice of opposition which caused the withdrawal of Sir John Siddeley's offer of £10,000 to Cambridge University for aeronautical research has been made public.

"From Sir John Siddeley's letter," the notice said, "It is clear that the money is intended to supplement grants from the Air Ministry and that the primary objective is the subsidy of research of a military character and of pecuniary value to armament manufacturers."

The notice goes on to say that an increasing number of men and women viewed with horror the increase in armaments and realised that "unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it war will sooner or later be declared and aerial attacks launched on civilian populations."

It was therefore suggested by the notice that the gift should be used solely for fundamental research and the improvement of civil aviation.

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ANNUAL READING



One year monthly details Re. 2, Weekly details Re. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE. TIRUTANI, (S. INDIA).

DEUCE!

Flying ants stopped a tennis tournament at St. John's Tennis Club, Buckhurst Hill. A player was about to serve in a mixed double match when the ants descended in clouds at both ends of the court—and the ants won.

LYNCH LAW.

A mob of 100 men stormed the gaol at Eureka, removed a man named C. L. Johnson from the cells, and hanged him from a tree, says a San Francisco report. He was being held on a charge of murdering the police chief of Dunsmuir.

The mob overpowered the deputy sheriff, bound him and drove him away in a car.

They then smashed their way into prison and seized their man.

This is the second lynching within a week.

DUKE'S ASSETS OF £5.

Assets of £5, apart from a bad book debt of £1,000, treated as valueless were shown in a statement of affairs when the Duke of Manchester attended at the London Bankruptcy Court for his public examination.

Gross liabilities were returned at £9,136.

In 1920, he said he earned commissions totalling some £54,000 on the sale of certain ships, but when the shipping slump came he lost £52,000.

The examination was adjourned until Nov. 8.

WORLD'S STRONG MAN.

Alex Anderson, a twenty-four-year-old artist's model, claims to have broken a world's strong man record. He has pulled 3 motor cars roped together, and six passengers over a distance of 32in.—with his teeth. The total weight of cars and passengers was 3 tons 4 cwt. 4-3/4lb.

FANCY CLOCK.

The most accurate clock in the world, which varies only a fraction of a second in a year, is displayed at the Science Museum, South Kensington.

It is called the Shortt clock, after its inventor, Mr. W. H. Shortt, who devised it in 1921. A single pendulum, swinging in a glass case, is the main motive force which operates a "slave" clock alongside it.

Among the many novel clocks in various parts of the country is an American-made alarm clock which, after arousing the sleeper, switches on the light and proceeds to prepare the coffee and toast for breakfast.

Perhaps the most picturesque clock is at Interlaken, Switzerland. The works are buried beneath the ground; the face and hands are entirely planted with flowers. Despite the fact that the clock has to be watered and weeded, it keeps excellent time.

LONDON'S SMALLEST TWINS.

The smallest twin boys born in London within recent years have arrived at the home of Mr. William Goodley, a railway clerk.

Their mother, Mrs. Ethel Goodley, "christened" them Smallest Baby No. 1 and Smallest Baby No. 2. They weigh 2-3/4lbs. and 3-1/4lbs.

They have been kept alive for a week on five drops of brandy and a teaspoonful of water every hour and a half.

Dr. Wazir Singh Ghai, the Indian doctor who brought them into the world, believes they will live. They were born six weeks before their time.

MAN WILL APPEAR WITH METAL FACE

A 65-year-old man has been cured by radium of facial cancer in Pembury (Kent) Hospital, and shortly will reappear among friends with a partially new face made of painted aluminium. No flesh or skin grafting has been done.

"A complete cure of a particularly vicious growth has been effected by radium alone," one of the surgeons interested in the case stated, "and I might add that such cures are becoming increasingly common."

"The metal face is being made by London experts, who will fit it into position and paint it to match the face."

THIS IS OUR SILVER JUBILEE YEAR ASIAN POLICY

Low Premiums

Substantial Bonus

has come to be the policy of the masses

VARIETY IN SCHEMES TO SUIT ALL

Business in force exceeds

Rs. 2,25,00,000

LIFE FUND

Rs. 34,00,000

THE

Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.

Asian Building, BOMBAY.

FIGURE IT OUT

**1st Prize
Rs. 500**

**2nd Prize
Rs. 200**

**3rd Prize
Rs. 100**

**Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200**

In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on this page is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the opposite page marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like before FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1935, observing the following Rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

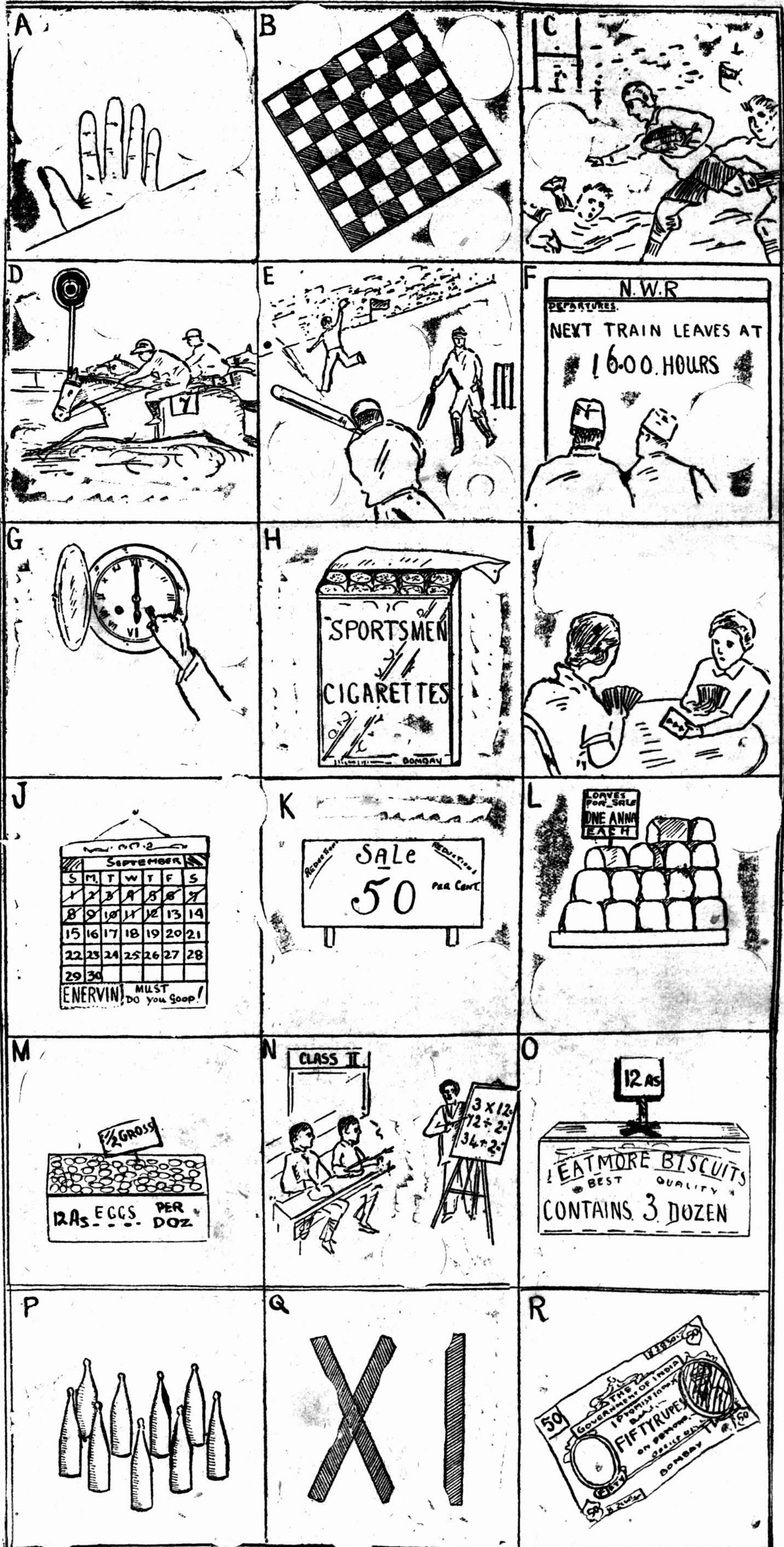
(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th September 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations



COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200

1 TOW	2 NTE	3 ONE
4 SEVEN	5 YF	6 WIT ROY THT
7 ROUF	8 NIN	9 FLAH
10 NEE NV	11 NS LIX IT	12 NLIV ESE TITIN
13 IXS	14 EIF	15 THE
16 TAMEET	17 X H T R S I	18 ENE OYV TST

of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd September, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	2
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 13th Sept. 1935.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
 INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI
 [MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have just received news from Sind, informing me of the Balkan-Ji-Bari celebrations during Jan-mashtmi—Shree Krishna's birthday. At Karachi, the Garikhatta branch organised a small programme of music, dances, etc. Besides Syt. Gurdial Malik and Mr. Jethmal Parasram gave them talks on the life of Shree Krishna.

The Bunder Road Extension branch at Karachi organised sports on this occasion where prizes were awarded to the winners. Hyderabad also had a function at the Brahmo Mandir, where Mr. Hari Sundar spoke to children on Shree Krishna. Similarly small functions were organised by almost all the local branches of Balkan-Ji-Bari in Sind.

WITH "MASHI" AT JUHU

Once more on last Sunday our home group of the Khar Balkan-



"WHAT IS THAT, MUMMY?"
 (Jasoti Kewalramani).

Ji-Bari dragged me to Juhu. This time we had more children; so we went there in a lorry. Mrs. Shantila Desai—Our "Mashi," (by the bye, let me tell you, we all somehow call her "Mashi") also accompanied us.

She took the lead in preparing a sand-castle, and sure, it was far better than the ones children had made on the previous Sunday..... after all Mashi had prepared it, and all children had helped her, too. On the beach, we also played a little of foot-ball..... and sure enough Bulu and Atul proved very clever in this game—although of course Baby and Jassi also did their best.

"GANPATI UTSAV"

Next Sunday, Khar residents would be celebrating "Ganpati Utsav". In this connection, they have included in the programme some items for children also. Children upto 8 years old will play the game "Do as I do and not what I say"; those from 8 to 12 years will recite poems and say stories, and those from 12 to 16 will show their cleverness in the "Observation Game."

Again, 1st October is the Balkan-Ji-Bari Day. On this day begins the New Year of our Association. Then, you know that on 2nd October falls the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. So children throughout Sind are making preparations and arranging programmes to celebrate both these functions in the

best manner possible. I do not know yet what would be done at Khar; but we shall have good many competitions in the "Chronicle" on that occasion—so, get ready, all of you, please, Members, Companions and Associates!

*** DO YOU KNOW? ***

How many dramas make a drama?
 How many drams make a drama?
 How many bats make a battle?
 How many fans make a phantom?
 How many ports make a porter?
 How many tapes make a taper?
 How many plums make a plumber?
 How many folks make a focus?
 How many caps make a capture?
 Hoy many aches make an acre?
 How many tons make a tunnel?
 How many fakes make a fakir?
 How many sums make a summer?

*** I LOVE CHILDREN ***

(By Josephine Micale).

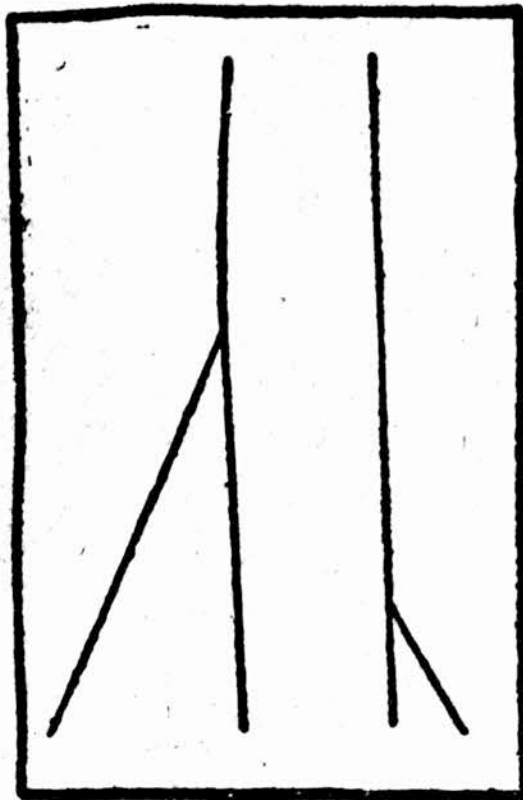
I love children, any sort of children,
 Young children, kind children,
 Raggedy, black, white, dirty children,
 Any sort of children at all,
 I love children
 Poor, rich, quiet, or noisy children,
 Lonely, orphans, sad, happy, glad,
 Any sort of children at all,
 I love children.
 Bad, good, sweet, polite children,
 Bright, dumb, funny, saucy children,
 Any sort of children at all,
 I love children.

*** EAST AND WEST—NORTH AND SOUTH ***

(By Mirza Ahmed Sohrab)

East and West—North and South! This earth of ours is One Garden and we have millions and millions of little brothers and sisters—like baby-buds on the branches, waiting to be warmed by the sun-beams of our love, and stirred by the breezes of our care, and revived by the fresh rain of our sympathy.

East and West—North and South! This earth of ours is One Great Book, and each little boy and each little girl is a golden letter in a beautiful word written by the pen of our loving Teacher. Yes, we are His darling letters in the pages of His Wonder-Book.



Would you believe after a glance that the oblique line at the right, if continued, will meet the other oblique line at the point where the latter meets the vertical one? Just the same it does, as a ruler will show in a moment.

The letters sometimes seem rather lonely and it is difficult to find places for them, but if we try hard we will, after a while, fit them into words—and pretty soon—little by little—we will understand the sentences, and then perhaps—perhaps—when we are quite grown up, we will read the whole Wonder-book from the very beginning to the very, very end, without making one mistake.

Will not our Teacher be proud of us then, and our fathers and mothers, and our brothers and sisters the world over! And will they not love us more because we have spelled out the stories in the Wonder-Book?

*** THE MAGIC SHIP ***

East and West—North and South! We little children are like tiny dew-drops that gleam and sparkle among the leaves of the forest. We are like dancing waves on the surface of the blue lake. These tiny dewdrops, these dancing waves have been separated from one another for a long, long time—for too long a time!

The bright dewdrops in a Chinese Garden, the murmuring rivulet in a Persian Meadow, the tossing waves on the shores of the Mediterranean sea and on the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico are all the same, and often they meet, each other and become one in a bosom of the mighty ocean.

Now the Great Mariner wishes us—the children—to meet each other too, and He has sent out an invitation to all boys and girls to go on a trip right around the globe. So we will see for ourselves the home of every tiny dew-



Smile, Baby, Smile!
 (Ganga Nanikram).

drop, and the caves in which every wavelet tumbles and plays. Are we ready to start out on the world voyage?

Look! The Magic Ship of the Great Mariner is anchored at our very wharf!

*** THE SONG OF PEACE ***

East and West—North and South! All the little boys and all little girls are notes that fall in measured cadences from the vaulted sky. Each note contains within itself the soul of harmony and rhythm but men have not known how to combine them into music, and so discordant noises have been made, and jarring, clashing tunes, and now the little Notes are gathering in groups discouraged and disconsolate.

The Great Conductor has been disturbed by all this commotion. See, He is leaning over the Galleries of Heaven and is raising his baton. He intends to take affairs into His Own Hands, and Himself conduct the children of the earth in One Great Symphony, East and West—North and South! They have been anxious for so long, they have been ready for so long to take their parts. And now the time is approaching for the Spring Festival of the World—when the children, all together, will play THE SONG OF PEACE.

Dada wishes a Happy New Year to all his Parsi Sisters and Brothers, on the occasion of the Nawroze Day, which comes this week.

He shall be pleased to hear from them how they enjoyed this occasion, and in what way they made themselves happy on the day.

A prize of Re. One each will be awarded to a sister and a brother, studying upto Matric, for the best description received. Small prizes to others may also be awarded.

The covers must be addressed directly to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him by the first post on 15th September, 1935. The writers will not please forget to mention their age.

A FAIRY WHO WISHED TO BECOME A FLOWER.

(By Sis. Shanti Bhide).

Many years ago, in Fairyland, there lived a fairy who was very beautiful. She was loved by everyone and was a beloved friend of her Fairy queen who also loved her very much. Every evening she went to her Queen's palace and danced and sang in her gardens. At times she worked with her queen.

One day it so happened that the Fairy queen's garden became ill, so she told her fairy



Sis. Falgooni Sarkar is our first, and perhaps the only member in Bengal.

friend to water the gardens. She obeyed immediately and took a watering-can, went to the garden and began to water the plants. After finishing her work, instead of going away she stood in the garden admiring the flowers. Suddenly a thought struck her, so she said to herself:

"Oh I wish I were a flower instead of a fairy. Why can't I become a flower? I must become one. I shall now go to my dear queen and get her permission." So saying she ran to her Queen's palace and entered her chamber, where she was sitting on a golden chair studded with diamonds and pearls and was reading a book. On seeing the fairy, she said:

"Come in my dear friend, what do you want?"

"Oh Queen, my beloved friend", she said "thou hast been so good to me all these days, and thou knowest that I also have been very faithful to thee. For this faithfulness and my other works wilt thou not grant me a single wish?"

"What is thy wish, dear child?" asked the Queen.

"My wish is, oh Queen to become a flower," she replied.

"Thy wish is granted," said the Queen, but she felt very sad, because she knew that she was losing her friend, but the fairy did not realise the sad feelings of the former. She felt very

happy at the idea of becoming a flower and jumped for joy.

The next morning when the fairy got up she prepared herself to go to the garden to see which flower she would like to become. After dressing herself and wishing her friends "Good-bye" she flew to the garden. As soon as she had placed herself down she heard a voice which said:

"Be a rose, dear fairy, if you wish to be a flower. You must be knowing that I am the Queen of the flowers. Look how pretty my petals are. They have so many colours, sometimes they are pink, sometimes dark red, sometimes white and sometimes yellow also. Oh! do be rose."

The fairy looked round to see who was speaking and found that it was a rose who was talking. So she said:

"I am glad to get your advice, Queen rose, but let me also have a look at the other flowers and see if they are more pleasing to me than you are."

On saying so she left the rose and came near a plant on which were some healthy sunflowers. The sunflowers were so glad to see the fairy that they wanted her to be their sister, and one of them said:

"Be a sunflower, oh fairy! Look at us how pretty we are, and feel how smooth our stalks are. They are not like the roses' stalks that have a number of thorns sticking out and which poke men's hands when they break the roses. So do be a sunflower."

The fairy said the same words to the sunflower as she had said to the rose and left them. Then she went on walking till she came to a hedge near which were growing some healthy pansies. They looked so pretty in their velvety gowns that the fairy was very pleased to see them and determined to become a pansy. Then she said to them:

"Dear pansies, I see that you all look very pretty and even prettier than all the flowers I have seen up to this time. So I want to become your sister. Will you not then tell me what I must do to become one of you?"

"Yes we will," they replied and they told her everything that she wished to know. She was very pleased and said, "Dear sisters, I feel sure that your life will suit me very well, and so now I give myself up to you." So she became a pansy and was happy ever after.

ADVENTURES AGAIN. "LOST."

(Sent by Bro. Krishna Kumar). I was having a good time on the beach when I went with my mother and father to another beach across a channel in our rowing-boat.

There was no one about when we got there, except some boys I knew, so I left my parents and joined my friends.

We went running around playing games when suddenly I lost sight of my friends, and no matter how I searched about I could not find them.

I soon discovered that I could not find my way back to the beach, either. I was lost!

I shall never forget that awful feeling, thinking that I should never be found. After a while I decided to stay where I was and wait for someone to come searching for me. This I did, and a long time later my father found me and took me back.

"THE CRASH"

(Sent by Bro. C. S. Gandhi). I have a bicycle, and a short while ago I needed a new tyre and inner tube, and when my father bought me them I fitted them to my bike and went out to try it.

I got on, and as I was going down the back lane a cat ran out in front of me. I swerved and struck the corner of a house.

The next moment I was flung through the air and landed with a thud on the road.

My mother, hearing the crash,

came running out, expecting to see me badly injured, especially when she saw the front wheel of my bicycle badly buckled.

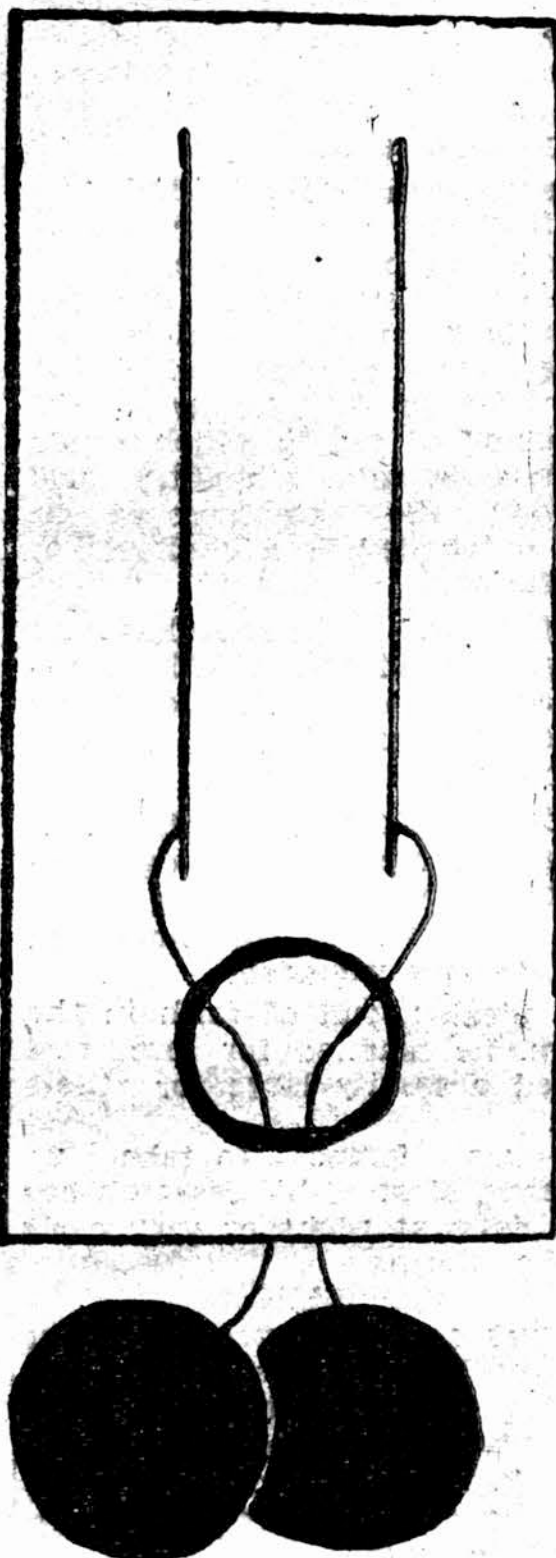
I was lucky. I escaped with a cut on my hand and the cat escaped with its life!

THE BIG BUTTONS AND THE LITTLE HOLE

(Sent by Sis. Kapila).

This is a trick that never fails to amaze those who do not know it. Get a sheet of thick but pliable paper, about six by three inches in size, and cut in it, long ways, two parallel slits, three inches in length. Just below the end of the two slits make a circular hole, having a diameter equal to the distance between the slits.

Now take a piece of fine twine, loop it through the slits, fold it through the circular hole, and tie a button to each end of the twine.



The diagram will make the arrangement clear. The buttons, it will be seen, are too large to permit of them being pushed through the circular hole. Now, what you will require your friends to do is to separate the twine from the paper.

The puzzle is quite easy. Thread the strip of paper coming through the two long slits through the circular hole. This can be done by bending the sheet almost in two. When a good size loop of paper appears through the hole, the string and the buttons will drop away from the paper.

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS (Sent by Bro. Azim).

The largest river basin is that of the Amazon, 2,702,800 square miles.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, 29,002 feet.

The largest island—Greenland, 838,000 square miles.

The largest population is found in China, 400,000,000.

The densest population is found in Java (817 to the square mile), and England (750 to the square mile).

The largest city is London (Greater London, pop. 8,204,000).

The most northerly town is Hammerfest, Norway, 275 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The most southerly town is Magallanes (Punta Arenas) in Chile, near Cape Horn.

The important towns on (or very near) the Equator, Nairobi in Kenya, and Singapore in Malay Peninsula.

The hottest regions in the world are the North-West Sahara, the coast of the Red Sea, and the

GIVE A TITLE—

—AND WIN A PRIZE!



We leave to you to give any Title to this picture: A prize will be awarded to the one who sends the best Title for it. Please send your entries within a fortnight, mentioning your age, to: Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

Persian Gulf, and the Thar (desert) of North-West India. Here shade temperatures frequently rise to 130 Fahrenheit.

TRUE ENOUGH

(Sent by Sis. Rosa).

A pin has a head, but has no hair. A clock has a face but no mouth there.

Needles have eyes, but they cannot see.

A fly has a trunk without a lock or key.

A timepiece may lose but cannot win.

A cornfield dimples without a chin. A hill has no leg, but has a foot.

A wineglass has a stem, but not a root.

A watch has hands but no thumb or finger.

A boot has a tongue but is no singer.

Rivers run though they have no feet.

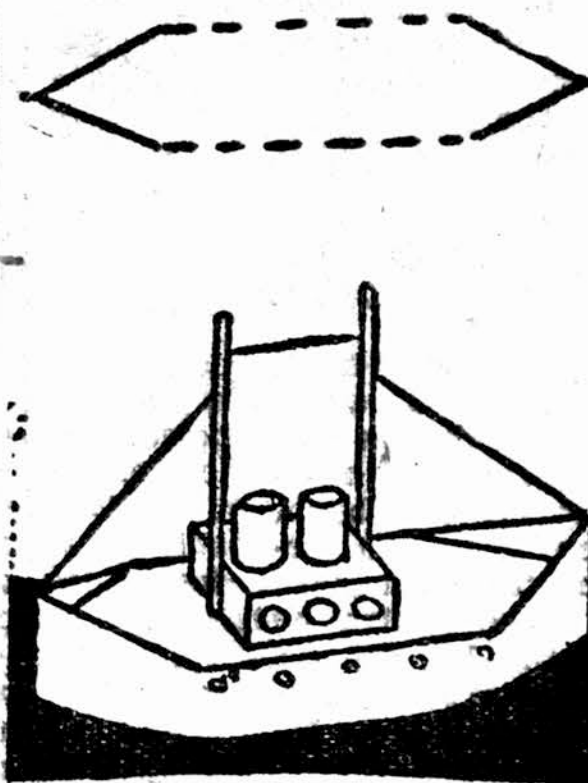
A saw has teeth but it does not eat.

POSTCARD SHIPS

(Sent by Bro. Baldev).

Do you know that you can turn a packet of postcards into a whole fleet of merchant vessels and men-of-war? Well, you can, and very

FIG 1.



POST-CARD SHIPS.

easily too.

First mark out a postcard as you see it in Figure 1. Cut along the black lines only, and fold along the dotted lines. This will make sides and deck of the ship, and the ends must then be fixed together with strips of gummed paper.

For the deck-house, cut a match-box in halves, and cover one half with white paper. Draw on the circular windows, and stick the deck-house on the centre of the ship.

Funnels are made by rolling a square of paper round a pencil, and gumming down the end. When this is dry, slip it off the pencil and cut into half-inch lengths, and then stick two funnels on top of the deck-house. Use match-sticks for masts, and cotton for rigging.

Warships are made in just the same way, but these are armed with four guns. Stick an aspirin box each side of the deck-house to make gun-turrets, and into each turret stick two pieces of match-stick for guns.

TO ENROL YOURSELF

You have only to fill up a form and pay a fee of 4 As. if you are upto 12 years old, and 8 As. if you are between 12 and 16, for enrolling yourselves in the All-India Children's Association. This payment of fees is once for all.

Those older than 16 years also can enrol themselves and be helpful. There is absolutely no distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex to be observed in joining the Association.

Please send for the form and fuller particulars, intimating us of your age, and enclosing nine pie stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all your communications directly to:—

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

The March Of Science

FRENCH FABRICS SHOW IRIDESCENCE

"Plastic Glass" Polka-Dots Or Stars Add Charm To Fine Materials

"Plastic glass" is the most original of the new materials invented to flatter the smart young Parisienne. In the form of tiny stars or polka-dots its iridescent beams lend a fairy-like daintiness to delicate organdies and mousselines de soie.

This "plastic glass" clings so tightly to the cloth that even a hot iron has no effect on it, and its suppleness is adapted admirably to the complicated pleats and shirings which are the basis of the new draped silhouette.

The new use of metal in coloured threads is more discreet than the old manner of weaving gold and silver into a material. In large flower designs a nearly imperceptible touch of coloured metal will run, and it will add its precious éclat to the sombre depths of velvet.

BEE'S "SWEET TOOTH"

Though they deal in nectar and honey all their lives, bees do not have as sensitive a "sweet tooth" as human beings, it has been discovered by Prof. Karl von Frisch, of Munich.

"Science Service" reported last week that Prof. von Frisch had "trained" bees to expect supplies of ordinary cane-sugar-solution at a given place. When they became used to visiting it regularly, he cut down the strength of the solution. The lowest concentration the bees could detect as sweet was about 2 per cent. sugar. Human beings get a sweet taste from sugar-solutions only one-fifth that strong.

VACUUM DYEING

Promising better and brighter colours for wool fabrics, a new British dyeing process employs dye solutions boiling in vacuum vessels, at temperatures far below the usual boiling point. The reduced temperatures, tests show, favour rapid and thorough penetration of the fabric by the dye. Another method found effective is to keep the dye solution below the boiling point and bubble air through it.



STOP DRINKING!

AN amazing Scientific discovery. LIQUORAXE ends craving for liquor naturally, easily and quickly. Guaranteed harmless, tasteless and colourless; can be given to anyone addicted to this dreadful habit, without his knowledge. Price per bottle of 60 tablets (for full cure) Rs. 6-4. Obtainable direct from Manufacturers.

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CATARACT

of any nature or duration can be cured by the use of "CATARACTIN," the infallible remedy for all sorts of Cataract. Ask for free booklet "CATARACT-PREVENTION and CURE" from: JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS and CO., 58 and 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

Human Aura—A Reality?

SCIENTISTS ON BRINK OF AMAZING DISCOVERY

Behind a brief paragraph in a local newspaper lies the dramatic story of a scientist who is on the threshold of what may be an epoch-making discovery but is unable to continue his experiments for lack of funds writes the "News Chronicle."

He is one of the first men to see with the naked eye the emanations which surround every human body in the form of an aura or "haze."

"There is nothing psychical or occult about this aura," he said. "It is purely physical fact."

TWO LAYERS.

The aura consists of two layers and follows the outline of the body. In colour it is from pale-blue to grey.

The inner aura extends some four inches out from the skin. The outer aura extends a further six to twelve inches in a "good subject."

Changes of temperature do not affect the aura. Therefore it is not a vapour.

A magnet appears to attract the inner aura slightly, but there is no polarity. Therefore it is not magnetic.

Electricity, such as the charge imported by a Wimshurst machine, causes the aura to vanish, but later reappear much expanded. This definitely establishes the fact that it is electrical in nature.

It completely disappears at death. It also disappears upon lack of consciousness and reappears with the return to consciousness.

The aura varies with the state of health, in colour as well as shape. A healthy person gives off a pale blue aura. In bad health the aura changes to grey.

In epilepsy it comes to a sudden end at the knees.

Diseased organs give no emanations. They are indicated by blank spaces in the aura.

VARIES WITH AGE.

The aura also varies with age. A child has practically no outer aura.

Natural changes, such as puberty, pregnancy and senility definitely register themselves.

One of the most mysterious facts about the aura is that a woman's is larger than a man's.

The ordinary person cannot see the aura because its wave-lengths are too short. The shortest rays we can see are the violet. The aura lies in the ultra-yellow, three stages beyond the ultra-violet.

The secret of the power of mediums is that they possess more yellow-sensitive nerves than blue or red.

This scientist believes that many of us can become clairvoyant artificially, and that those who already have this power can vastly improve it.

The personal story behind this scientist's 20 years of self-sacrificing research is an epic of a middle-class struggle to live decently in the face of terrible odds.

The state of affairs which I discovered in this family of six, the kind of family which would be an asset to any country and on which the greatness of our own is founded, is a challenge to civilization.

Wife and children have for years done without all the luxuries and some of the necessities to help the experimenter to buy equipment.

This remarkable man is 42. A brilliant career in biology at Cambridge was interrupted by the war. He was invalided home in 1918 severely wounded.

An idealist, full of faith in the future, he married for love and started a family large for these days.

He was forced to take up teaching. Most of his research has been done at night or very early in the morning.

COURAGE.

It was a fearful struggle, but good health, happiness, and the growing conviction that his work would be of fundamental importance in the diagnosis of disease, gave the family courage to carry cheerfully on.

Suddenly, some months ago, the ground went from under their feet. Biology as a subject was dropped from the curriculum of a certain preparatory school.

They were without even the narrow means on which they had tried to manage for so long.

At present there is practically no food in the house, and the scientist may be sent to prison for non-payment of rates.

ROBOT CRADLE

Rocking the baby to sleep is an easy task for a new mechanical robot, according to its Sikeston, Mo., inventor. Run by electricity, his device may be regulated to suit the most exacting infant, he declares, for adjustments will set it to execute any one of fourteen varieties of movements at any desired speed. Meanwhile, the mother is left free to go about her other household duties. A switch in the electric supply cable enables the mother to stop or start the rocking as the mood of the baby may dictate.

SPIDER'S DIVING BELL

Spiders that live under water must have air, and so a wonderful diving bell is constructed. The spider rises to the surface, makes a movement with one of her legs, which causes an air-bubble to form. This she takes down to her home twelve inches or so beneath. Up she goes for another supply, until in her nest we see a large silvery ball which contains sufficient air to keep her going for a long time.

TO TEST SOUNDPROOFING

A revolving loudspeaker, constantly emitting a warbling note as a motor whirled it upon its mounting, is aiding U.S. Bureau of Standards research workers to measure the effectiveness of sound-absorbing panels. The unusual device operates in such a way as to create a uniform "sound pressure" in its vicinity, permitting panels of various types of materials to be exposed to a similar barrage of noise for a comparison of their performance.

ILLUMINATED FISHING TACK

A lure that contain a miniature electric light is an innovation for fishermen. Unaffected by water, the illumination is provided by current from a small battery of the type used in fountain-pen flash lights. Battery and lamp are fitted within the hollow wooden plug to which the hooks are attached. The new lure is declared especially suitable for night trolling.

HEARTBEATS AMPLIFIED

As many as 100 doctors and medical students may listen at once to a patient's heartbeats, with a new electrical stethoscope and amplifier developed in a Montreal, Canada, hospital to aid diagnosis.

LIFE-LIKE X-RAY PICTURES

More lifelike than ordinary X-ray pictures are those made by a new German method, showing the subject's profile as well as structure of his bones. The effect is obtained by coating the skin of the subject with a special ointment that renders it partially opaque to the rays, which ordinarily pass freely through flesh and muscle and cast shadows only when they encounter bone. X-ray pictures of the new type have been found to aid medical diagnosis in cases where the relationship of bones and surrounding tissue is a factor.

ELECTRIC GLOVE

An electric glove, recently demonstrated before New York police officials as a substitute for the traditional "billy," is declared by its inventor to provide a humane and effective means of subduing rioters. A touch with the glove is enough to take all the fight out of the most recalcitrant disturber, since it imparts an electric shock with a kick of 15,000 to 5,000 volts behind it. The paralyzing effect, however, is only temporary, and there are no burns or other after-effects. A small battery carried on the hip, a spark coil to produce the high voltage, and the glove itself, which is insulated from the wearer's hand, comprise the police officer's equipment. A thumb switch regulates the charge so that the top voltages are applied only in stubborn cases.

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PUPILS AND TEACHERS OF THE FREE PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS FOR WOMEN, CONDUCTED BY THE MAHARASHTRA VYAYAM MANDAL, POONA.

THE LOSS OF S. S. KUMARI

The others who died on board were, I believe, persuaded to jump overboard and join them, but though they were all provided with life-jackets and belts, they did not take their chance—God alone knows why.

The actual end of the ship was brought about in less than five minutes, according to the Chief Engineer who was close by, along with the Captain, when she went down. First, she turned turtle gradually, and when the keel was seen up, she peacefully dived in, with her poop first, with five precious, healthy lives on board.

A Life And Death Struggle

To come back to the survivors, they were all diffused in the wild sea and whereas some reached ashore alone, some came in batches. I was in a batch of three. The second mate, myself, and a lascar, somehow or other met, after a good deal of swimming (of course, we all had life jackets on). We got hold of a bundle of oars that we found in the water. I lashed them together and clung on till we heard some voices

shouting. We replied and the shouting party came closer. They were in a boat. I was told that some four of them saw the port-boat, which had capsized, drifting, so they put her right and boarded; but they had no oars, so they unfurled the sail which they had found inside the boat. They soon picked us up and now we made a party of seven. We had oars and every other requisite except food.

It was broad daylight now. On our way we picked up some more men and reached the shores of Dwarka after a tough struggle in the surf, where the boat capsized once more, and we had all to do strenuous swimming to save 'sweet life.' This was in the afternoon. The same evening, the Chief Engineer and some more survivors arrived. We were given food by some generous Hindus who belonged to a temple. The Chief Engineer brought us the sad news that our brave Captain was mauled by sharks and that he had succumbed. That night we found that the six persons who were left in the starboard boat had all reached port Okha safe-

(Continued From Page 13.)

ly. This news was brought to us by the local people.

Last Rites For Dead

The corpses of the Skipper and four others were washed ashore that very night, so we had to bury them on the beach with the aid of the local police. As the Skipper was a Roman Catholic I did my best to fetch a priest, and in the absence of one I did all I could to give him a Catholic funeral. Anyway, he was buried with Catholic rites by myself, the cook and a saloon boy who were the only surviving Catholics. The Chief Engineer, who was a Protestant, was also with us during the burial. The four others whom we buried that night were Mahomedan firemen. They were buried with full Mahomedan rites by the Mahomedan survivors. Of course, we also assisted them just as they had assisted us. May the dead of the 'Kumari' rest in Peace!

In all we were 26 survivors when we filed up the next morning. On the third day after the disaster, another one came in a wooden box. He was quite safe, but had lost his balance of mind due to shock. The corpse of the 3rd Engineer was also washed ashore on the same day in a highly decomposed state. We found a wrist watch on his wrist, which we handed over to his wife when we went home. During our stay at Dwarka we received much attention and very cordial treatment. We were supplied with food, clothing, etc., as we had lost everything and were left destitute. On the fourth day we were sent to Bombay by train, where we were fittingly received at the Central Station by the Manager and Marine Superintendent of the National Steam Ship Company, who were the owners of the 'Kumari.'

The 'White' Moscow

(Continued from page 25.)

room for the grand monument to Lenin in the form of the future Palace of the Soviets.

Grand Theatre

Among other notable monuments of the city are the Bol-

shoi, or Grand Theatre of the Opera and Ballet and the May or Small Theatre, and the palaces of a number of former nobles and feudal lords which have been converted into museums, as well as great number of churches, and chapels. Those having no historical or art value, or blocking thoroughfares, are demolished, the rest being preserved with great care by the State.

The Jewel Treasury, with its collection of precious stones, jewellery, ornaments, crowns, thrones, etc., belonging to the ex-rulers, is preserved in nice order and shown to distinguished visitors only. The State Picture Gallery of Moscow is a valuable treasury of unique and precious collection of the work of Russian and foreign painters. It has been greatly enlarged by the state.

That is almost all that can be said of the Moscow of the Past the 'White' Moscow. In our following article (which will be published on Sunday next) we shall describe the 'Red' Moscow—The Moscow of the Present and the Future.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

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THE SPACE RAIDERS

(Continued from page 9.)

gence for aircraft, trying to figure out counter-blows.

Easting slowly, he pored over a mass of papers, glancing now and then into the usual heavy morning correspondence by his plate.

"Father," said Kay, taking up her egg-spoon.

"Yes," murmured the professor, absently.

"Suppose I had been travelling on the GY20 yesterday, and been killed as the passengers were."

"H'm. Eh? Well?"

"Would you have missed me?"

Professor Longdon peered at his daughter over the tops of his glasses. "Of course I would—what a sombre question to ask Kay."

"Would George have missed me, too?"

"H'm. Eh? Who?"

"George. George Anstey."

"George Anstey?" mumbled the professor, deep in his papers again. "Certainly he would. George has a very high opinion of your capabilities."

"My capabilities as a laboratory assistant, I suppose," said Kay, a trifle bitterly.

"Of course. In what other light would he regard you?"

For answer, Kay smote the top of her egg a vicious blow with the spoon.

A laboratory assistant! A worker in the fields of science! Would no one ever look on her as a woman, a creature of flesh and blood? Would she exist for years like this, a co-helper in experiments, a tender of test-tubes, with nothing of romance or love to gladden the dragging span.

Prrr-ring! The shrill peean of the telephone instrument in the breakfast room interrupted this train of thought.

"I'll answer," said Kay, rising swiftly as the professor looked up.

Taking up the receiver—"Yes?"

"This is Whitehall, the Air Department, speaking," said a voice in her ear. A deep, masculine voice, melodious, attractive. "Would you ask Professor Longdon if he can receive me at his works this morning, say at ten o'clock?"

Kay communicated the request to her father.

"I knew they'd be after me," grumbled the professor. "Suppose they'll want to set up a Committee of Enquiry to look into this business and waste my time." He nodded. "All right. Say I will."

"He will see you," said Kay into the transmitter. "What name, please?"

"Tell him Captain Duke will call," replied the other. "Captain Colin Duke."

"I've heard of you," said Kay. "You're the man who broke the stratosphere record last year."

"You seem well informed," answered the other, with a hint of a chuckle in his tones. "Who are you?"

"Guess," said Kay, impishly.

"My guess is that you are Kay Longdon—and I've heard of you," said Captain Duke.

"What?"

"All sorts of nice things."

Kay laughed. "Sounds interesting."

"I've heard," said Captain Duke, "that you are not only clever but beautiful. That you possess not only brains but charm."

"Flatterer!" said Kay, delighted. She had been longing for somebody to say such things to her, particularly if that Somebody was George Anstey. But George remained silent—and here a complete stranger had stepped into the breach.

"You may think differently when we meet," she told him.

"I look forward to that meeting," said Captain Duke, quickly.

"You will be at the laboratory this morning?"

"Yes."

"I shall be waiting on the step for your arrival." With a gurgle of laughter, Kay rang off. The impudence of the man! But it was novel, it was exciting. She warmed to the unseen telephonist.

"Who was that?" asked the professor, staring at her.

"Captain Colin Duke—the man who smashed the altitude record for stratosphere flights last year. You remember."

"H'm. Yes, I do. Do you know the young man?"

"Apart from the conversation we had just now—not at all."

"You sounded like old friends."

Kay smiled, and patted a stray curl into place. "Perhaps we're going to be—friends," she murmured.

"This," said the professor, sternly, "is no time for flirting. Duke will be coming to confer with me on some scheme for countering these space raiders. It is a serious business. If I catch you flirting with him, I'll."

"You'll do nothing at all," said Kay, demurely. "Nothing-at-all."

And she left the room to confer with the cook before leaving the house for the day's work.

The professor blinked, shook his grey head, and bent again over his papers.

Kay, walking down the corridor, nodded her head. She saw possibilities in this Captain Duke. George needed some sort of jolt to wake him from his apathy; perhaps if he saw her laughing with the record-breaker from the Government's Department.

George Anstey, arriving at the Longdon laboratories soon after 9 a.m., gasped as he saw the horde of anxious-eyed pressmen waiting outside the main doorway.

George drove his automobile round the corner of the side gate, hoping to escape, but the lynx-eyed sleuths of newspaperdom had marked him down. In full cry they rounded the corner and hemmed him in. Out of nowhere appeared two cinema news-reel vans, machines and operators on the van roofs.

"Now Mr. Anstey—"

"This way, Mr. Anstey—"

"Just a smile, Mr. Anstey—"

"Would you please look up here, Mr. Anstey?"

"What's new, Mr. Anstey?"

George, as Professor Longdon's associate, was well-known although comparatively a newcomer to the ranks of scientific invention. His name had been mentioned in the 'Ardlight' report as one of those who first glimpsed the space-raider. That was enough for the newspapermen.

"Mr. Anstey, just how far is this thing going?"

"Has this raider come from Mars?"

"What's the Lackermann Company's attitude over the disaster?"

George sat back in the car and lit a cigarette while they bombarded him with questions. Then, seizing a moment when they all seemed to have lost their breath—

"Now look, here is all I have to say to you boys," said George.

"Really, there is not much more to tell than has already been reported. We are waiting for fresh developments. Professor Longdon has the notion that some new sensations are coming probably from other countries. 'They' will be your follow-up stories, if that's what you are after."

"Oh, but Mr. Anstey," called a plaintive voice, "can't you give us anything—anything at all to be going on with? Journalists have got to live, you know?"

George grinned. "All right. I know for a fact that the raid-ship was sighted by the Chief

Astronomer at"—he named a leading observatory—"last evening. He got it through the biggest telescope in the country. Now there's a new angle for you. As for Lackermann's, it is not for me to make statements on their behalf. I've been up all night on this business and I'm tired. Get after the Chief Astronomer."

"Thanks, Mr. Anstey!" And in less than a minute the ubiquitous information-gatherers were gone in their ceaseless quest.

The newsreel-vans remained. George spoke into a microphone for them, recounting briefly the facts of what he saw through the Longdon telescope. Then, free at last, he drove his car through the gateway.

Even as he applied the brakes, another car purred into the courtyard, and a tall, slim officer in Air Force uniform alighted.

He came towards George with a courteous nod—"My name is Duke—Air Department. I have an appointment with Professor Longdon."

George made himself known, led the officer inside the building, and together they discussed the details of the new air crisis.

The Air Department, said Duke, was alarmed. At first they had been suspicious, inclined to believe that the disaster was perhaps the result of an abortive hoax or publicity stunt. But reports sent in during the last few hours from the Government observatories had convinced them of the gravity of the situation.

"The news came through from France, and Holland, just before I left, that similar attacks were made last evening on aircraft flying over their territory," said Duke. "That is confidential at the moment, though I expect it will reach the newspapers any moment now. The crux of the matter is this, Mr. Anstey—how can we grapple with the menace? My own idea is to get aloft and fight back with all the resources that science can provide."

"Agreed," said George. Colin Duke was a handsome fellow

with a pleasing personality, and renowned as a flying ace, knew air work from A to Z. George took to him at once.

"As you may know, I've done stratosphere flights several times," said Duke. "That's why I was sent to have this discussion with yourself and the professor. To battle with this thing, we've got to invent an entirely new type of hovering-craft—moreover, something which will climb at least twelve miles up into the stratospheric belt. Now I understand that Professor Longdon has been working on a new type of hoverer?"

"That is so."

"Are you hopeful of success?"

"Difficult to say," said George. "As a matter of fact, the thing is only in the idea-stage yet. We have found unexpected difficulties. Chiefly monetary. As you know, these laboratories are a purely commercial concern, and the profits from our industrial invention patents keep it going and buy us bread and butter. But producing an experimental hoverer on the new lines would entail a colossal financial outlay—"

"That," said Duke, "is where the Government steps in. If you can convince me that your new craft is workable, I think I can solve the financial difficulty through the Air Department. I—"

He broke off, rose abruptly from his chair.

Professor Longdon and Kay had arrived. Introductions were effected. Professor Longdon, anxious for a word in private with George, begged to be excused a moment.

"We meet at last!" smiled Colin Duke, taking Kay's outstretched hand in both of his. Quietly—"And you are all I thought you would be—and more."

"Again I say—flatterer!" laughed Kay. From under lowered eyelids she was watching George. She chuckled, inwardly. George, just passing through the doorway, had glanced back. A slight frown puckered his brow.

Kay proceeded to flirt outrageously with Captain Duke until George was out of earshot.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

PEEK FREAN'S



Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Perry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

Friendship & Love

(Continued from page 26)

Genevieve?" I said: "You should have thought of her sooner." And she, "You want to keep her?" "She's mine," "She's very small," "She'll get used to it," "You'll let me see her?" "No!" That's what we said to each other, and then she lifted her hands up and waved them like a woman in despair; she went away weeping, and I have not seen her again."

"And your daughter, did she see her?"

"Genevieve called for her. I told the child that her mother had gone on a long journey. But I had to promise that she would come back. I trusted her to a woman who keeps a little lodging house in Bois Colombes while I was at work. But the child made scenes, and wouldn't stay there. Then I learned that her mother used to fetch her in the morning after I had left for work, and to bring her back before I returned. I knew it and I said nothing. One is a bit of a coward where children are concerned? But what could one do, your worship?"

The magistrate and his clerk made vague gestures which might almost have signified approval. Were they going to show any favour to this accused, who had not said a word about the crime? Pierre Valry had stopped talking, as if overwhelmed by his feelings. The magistrate broke the silence.

"How long is it since your wife left you?"

"A year if I go by the calendar. Without that, I should say ten years. Nothing had changed. I still took my train to go to work and return, but my heart was no longer in my work. I had become a machine. In the evening, there certainly was my little Genevieve. With what I earned I could spoil her. She was sweet with me, but she was sometimes timid in speaking. Children know more than people think, your worship! She seemed to realise that she mustn't talk to me of her mother, or of him. But one day she did ask me: "Can one have two mothers?" She answered herself: "I think it's impossible." She had one father here and one there—one for the day, another for the night. But she had not, she could not have, more than one mother. From that moment I thought of nothing but death, to make room for the other. I had not been able to take the child from her mother. Should I not give her back to her?"

"You might have made it clear that the child was yours alone, with visits from the mother on fixed days."

"Exactly, your worship—that is exactly what I could 'not' do. I bore no grudge against my wife and none against my friend. I was to blame in the first place. No-one should be placed in temptation, not even the most honourable woman. I had not noticed that they pleased each other. Men always believe their wives are theirs alone. And women—they are elusive. They are filled with a tenderness which has no definite objective. They must be attracted every day, and when one is married, one forgets that. I suffered a great deal for her, but I suffered for him too. I had adored him for so long! For me he was a man above all others. And he had taken from me that which was dearest to me in the world. He had broken my heart."

"You hated him—that is comprehensible."

"Oh no, your worship!"

"You did 'not' hate him? You had no wish for revenge?"

"Oh no! Revenge? How could that be? Neither he nor she had wished for what had come to pass. They loved each other, that's all! And I am even sure they were sorry for me. There was only one possible way out—death!"

"So you had premeditated your crime?"

"My crime? What crime?"

Premeditated what? Death? Without any doubt I did premeditate that. That is why I bought my revolver."

The secretary threw a questioning glance at the magistrate. Should he not make a note of the accused's admission?

"Let him finish," said M. Herbert in quiet tones. "If we worry him he will stop. When he has finished, I will examine him." Then, aloud, he added: "Then you did buy the revolver which was used in the crime?"

"But, your worship, it is not as easy as one imagines, to die. It takes great courage to turn a weapon against oneself. I am not very brave. Still I did serve in the war, like everyone else. One is braver when one is surrounded by comrades. Alone, in my own room, I could not make up my mind. And yet I was so full of troubles that I did not wish to live any longer. And then with me out of the way, everything would have turned out so well. Germaine"

"Germaine?"

"Yes, my wife—she could have married Fernand Beaupre. They could have lived openly with Genevieve. The child would have had a father and a mother. Her other father would have disappeared. She would soon have forgotten me. I was such a sad father, no more good for anything. I kept on telling myself all this, but I could not make up my mind."

"So, unable to turn your weapon against yourself, it is at him that you fired it?"

"Wait, your worship. Yes, I ought to have killed myself. Then I would have avoided this great trouble."

"Now we come to the fatal day."

"Yes—here we are. Fernand Beaupre knew my habits, what my work necessitated: the morning train and the evening train. He had arranged matters so that he never caught my train. He took care to dodge me. I never met him in the street at Bois Colombes, or in Paris. I am sure he would never have failed in this duty which he had imposed on himself. But, on the evening when this happened, I had been detained at the works owing to the absence of a colleague, and I had had to put in two hours extra. That is how I came to catch the 8-2 train, which I never take. Just as it was starting a man ran into my compartment. It was him. When he saw me stood dumb-founded, not daring to sit down, not daring to move. The train was off. He began to speak. He said: "Pierre, I'm a wretch."

I got up from my seat by the window and went to him. I had taken my revolver out of my pocket. He watched me. He kept by the door. He didn't move. My weapon didn't frighten him: Did he realise that I was not going to use it against him? Then I said: "Oh, you have done me too much harm. Finish me off—I beg you to. We finish off dogs who are suffering too much." And I held out the revolver to him. He took it, looked at it for a moment, and then, quite suddenly, pointed the barrel at his heart and fired. He fell in a heap with one shot. Great God, what had I done? He had judged himself, your worship, judged himself and sentenced himself. But I, I swear it, I had never sentenced him. I had no hatred for him, as you suggested just now. I was unhappy, but I did not blame them. It was not their fault. It was the fault of their bodies. I knelt down beside him, I took his body, still warm, in my arms. There was hardly any blood—it must have shed inside him. But his pulse was not beating, death had silenced it. His eyes were wide open—he was staring at me, looking at me sadly. We had been very fond of each other. We had been friends, chums, brothers. All

I could remember was our friendship. I cried like a child. Ah! If only I had been braver, I should have been lying dead instead of him. He would be alive. He would be making happiness, whereas I can't receive it or give it."

The magistrate and his secretary again exchanged glances. A good case seemed to be slipping away. They could not doubt the truth of the man's statement. The circumstances surrounding the suicide of Fernand Beaupre were cleared up, and there was no longer any suggestion of a crime. So Pierre Valry would be set free at once. The magistrate spoke:

"Your friend did justice on himself. He should have had respect for your friendship. Now, all I have to do is to discharge you."

He suddenly added:

"Wait. Not for long. There are a few formalities, . . ." and he ordered the accused, now merely a witness, to be taken away. When he was left alone with his secretary he gave him a list of the other witnesses who had been ordered to attend—the railway guard, some other railway employees, the mayor of Bois-Colombes, to speak of the accused's character, and last of all, Mme. Pierre Valry.

"Send away all those people," said the magistrate. "Their testimony is no longer required. But let Mme. Valry come in."

"She will know nothing" said the secretary.

"I want to see her" repeated the magistrate, and Mme. Valry was brought in the room where the witnesses were waiting. As a rule, we have great difficulty in understanding the love of others. This or that woman who was loved to madness or crime appears to us devoid of charm, or to be quite commonplace. That is so with most women who figure in court cases—the public cannot realise their seductive powers. Perhaps, if one studied them more closely? But few people have time for such study; or, so few people really use their eyes.

Germaine Valry was not a beauty: small, fairly well built, already a little faded though she could not have been much more than thirty, dull fair hair, but a pretty complexion, soft cheeks, a pleasant mouth, light blue eyes, slightly veiled as if by a transparent film. She had difficulty in concealing the fear she was feeling. What were they going to ask her? That gentleman at the table looks so severe

A moment's silence, in which the beating of the poor woman's heart could almost be heard, and the magistrate said:

"Madame, you know that your husband is charged with having killed your lover?"

"It's not true" she protested, suddenly regaining her courage.

"How do you know?"

"If he had wanted to kill him, he would have done it at once, when . . . I left home. He could not harm us. He is so good!"

"Goodness has its limits."

"Not for him, Sir. He did not hit me when he knew. . . . He suffered, like we did. He let me see our child."

"Why did you deceive him?"

The woman made a weak gesture: "Can one tell?" she murmured.

"This man Fernand Beaupre—how did he seduce you?"

"Oh Sir, he did not seduce me."

"But after all, you did not offer yourself to him?"

"Sir, I am not a bad woman. I have always behaved decently. Before my marriage no-one ever talked about me."

"You loved your husband?"

"Without any doubt, I loved him." And, in a lower voice, she added "I haven't stopped."

"And the other man, you loved him too?"

The woman sighed, and then said:

FREE BOOK ON Diabetes! Reveals **STARTLING New Theory!** Hundreds CURED daily! Get a Copy TO-DAY and cure yourself AT HOME! **VENUS RESEARCH LABRY,** P.O. BOX 587, CALCUTTA.

"I adored him."

"You see, he did seduce you." "No, your worship. We were almost living together. I had no evil thoughts, I swear it. And then, one day, we looked at each other. Ah! I can't explain it to you. We looked at each other as if it were for the first time. From that day it was all up. We had understood quite clearly that we could not hold out. That was wicked, we knew that, but it was stronger than ourselves."

"And you see to what it has led you?"

very well that he was suffering on account of . . . my husband. Mrs I 'quap o1 sn p1 sey 11. He suffered even more than I. I hoped that time would solve it all . . . but now, it is all ended."

"But no, Madame, all is 'not' ended. You can still make good your fault."

The woman raised her bowed head, waiting for what was to come next.

"Yes. . . you are a mother." "Genevieve!"

"You must think of your daughter. And of your husband. Why not take the way that leads back to your home?"

Now the secretary looked admiringly at the magistrate, realising his aim. The woman remained in silence, confused, her eyes looking in the direction which had been pointed out to her, then she murmured:

"My husband would drive me away."

"Are you sure? You said just now how good he was."

"Oh, Sir, there is the dead man!"

"Your husband doesn't count! He was crying over him himself here, only a moment ago."

"He was crying over him?"

"Do you want to see him?"

"Oh Sir! I have not seen him since. . . ."

"Since you left him? I will have him called."

"No, no. . . . I can't! There is the dead man!"

"The dead man asks it, Madame, I am sure. He killed himself for him, on account of the suffering he had caused him."

The magistrate had the accused—rather the witness—called in. And so Pierre Valry found himself confronted with his wife. Neither of them dared speak. They looked at each other, timidly, fearfully.

"Pierre Valry," said the magistrate, "your wife has never ceased repenting. . . . If she was to ask you to take up once more your wedded life, after this tragic event, would you consent to forgive her?"

"Forgive her?" repeated the poor man. "But I have always forgiven her."

"Would you take her home with you?"

"If she likes." And he added, as she had done, "only, there is the dead man."

"Exactly," said the magistrate: "he died to reconcile you. He did not die for nothing. You said just now: for the child there is only the father and mother. Your little Genevieve is waiting for you. . . . both of you."

It was Pierre who moved first. He stepped up to his wife, and said:

"Come."

Then he turned to the magistrate:

"Am I no longer accused?"

"But of course not, my friend; you are free." When husband and wife had left together, M. Herbert turned to his secretary and said "We have already done a good day's work this morning. Call the next case. . . ."

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Dad, when has a fellow horse sense?"

"When he can say 'nay' son."

When a man becomes conscious that the hairs on his head are numbered, he goes without hat.

"My dog is most intelligent."

"I have noticed it. He always gets behind a tree when you shoot."

First Hobo (surveying stream of pleasure-seekers): "I hate holidays. Makes yer feel common when nobody ain't workin'."

"How did you get on in your action for compensation against the man whose dog bit you?"

"He had a clever lawyer who proved that I bit the dog."

County Inspector: "What is the difference between a Republic and a Monarchy?"

Pupil: "A Republic has a President and"

Inspector: "Wrong! According to the book, you are supposed to say 'There are many differences' and then I say, 'Name them!'"

The old gentleman tumbled over a five-barred gate just in time to save himself from the angry bull.

"You brute," he sputtered, shaking his fist at the animal, "and I've been a vegetarian all my life."

For a long time the visitor to the great museum stood gazing at the Egyptian mummy swathed in bandages.

"Tell me one thing," he ventured.

"What is it, sir?" asked the guide.

"Was it a motor or aeroplane accident?"

"Here's a fellow," said the Answers to Correspondents editor, "who wants to know what musical instrument produces foot notes."

"Tell him a shoe horn," suggested the sporting editor.

When the pipe band of a certain regiment of Scots played for the first time on Church Square, Pretoria, a Kaffir listening to the band was asked what he thought of it.

After a few seconds' consideration, he replied: "Plenty no good, boss. No beginning, no middle, no finish. All one like."

A brief recently filed in the Florida Supreme Court contained a new definition of the word "logical", given by a coloured witness.

"Did you know the defendant?" the witness was asked.

"I had a logical acquaintance" the negro replied.

"What do you mean by logical acquaintance?"

"Well," the witness replied, "we both belong to the same lodge."

Gossip: "Remarkable type, our host—quite self-made. He can't speak six words without betraying his cockney origin."

Intelligent Foreigner—"I understand. He has what you call kissed the blimey stone, no?"

"Have you forgotten that dol, 5 you owe me."

"Not yet; give me time."

Golfer: "Listen, kid, I'll swat you with a club if you don't stop making funny remarks about my game!"

Caddie: "Huh! You wouldn't know which club to use!"

Five-year-old Tommy had been taught that Sunday is not a day of play, but one to be set aside for church and kindred matters. Naturally his mother was surprised and shocked one Sunday morning to find him sailing his toy boat in the bath.

"Tommy! Don't you know it is wicked to sail boats on Sunday?" she demanded.

"Don't get excited mother," replied Tommy calmly. "This isn't a pleasure trip. This is a missionary boat going to Africa."

The workman was engaged in excavating operations.

The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

"My man," said the wayfarer at length, "what are you digging for?"

"Money," he replied.

"Money!" ejaculated the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"Saturday," replied the workman, and resumed operations.

The dairyman posed as being a man of wide knowledge, but the goods he sold were not always above suspicion.

"How long has the dodo been extinct?" asked a customer one day.

"Roughly about a thousand years, perhaps more, perhaps less," replied the dairyman, with his usual "I-know-everything" air.

"Thanks," returned the customer.

"Then in that case perhaps you will kindly refrain from selling me any of its eggs as new-laid."

Sandy was travelling to London to visit a Harley Street specialist. On his way he learned from a fellow-traveller that the specialist's charge would be three guineas for the first visit and half-a-guinea for each of the others.

Arriving outside the specialist's house, the Scot hit upon an idea which would save him money. He stalked confidently into the consulting room and banged his half-guinea on the table.

"Hallo, doctor," he jovially exclaimed, "here I am again!"

"Well, well," said the specialist—also a Scot—as he pocketed the money, "just carry on with the same prescription as before."

Jones had just returned from a trip abroad, and was making his report to the manager. Presently his expense sheet came under review.

"What is this large item?" queried the manager.

"That's my hotel bill, sir," explained Jones.

"Huh!" retorted the manager. "Don't buy any more hotels."

First Citizen—"You say you're in a racket? That's an awful way to live!"

Second Citizen—"Well, I must live!"

First Citizen—"I don't see why!"

Boss—"You are 20 minutes late again. Don't you know what time we start work at this factory?"

New Employee—"No sir, they're always at it when I get here."

Mr. and Mrs. Binks were discussing an arrangement which implied the exercise of the "give-and-take" theory.

"You know," declared Mr. Binks, "it takes two to make a bargain."

"Yes," said Mrs. Binks, "but only one of them gets it."

"I cannot understand why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement, because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace your family."

"Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

Margaret, at her mother's request, was putting her boys away, and generally "straightening up" the living room.

Her father asked whether she would get his lounging slippers. She replied:

"I'm awfully busy, daddy, and when I get done being busy, I'll be too tired."

"Some people thirst after fame, others after wealth, others after love," said the romantic young man, with a sigh.

The object of his affections was not in the same mood, however.

"And there is something all people thirst after," she said.

"Yes?" asked the lover eagerly.

"Salt fish!" was the crushing reply.

The little man dashed up the platform as the train was moving out, and made frantic rush for a carriage at the window of which a young woman was waving her handkerchief. He was about to grasp the handle of the door when a porter pulled him back.

"You mustn't board a train while it's moving," said the porter. "Besides, that compartment's engaged."

"Engaged!" yelled the little fellow, dancing about in his rage.

"Of course it's engaged! I engaged it, and that's my wife at the window—off on her honeymoon!"

"They say her husband's words are sharp and to the point."

"Maybe that's the only way for him to get a word in edgeways now and then."

A little girl was asked by her father what she intended to be when she grew up. "Well Daddy," she replied, "I think I would like best to be frightfully rich young widow."

"I can't possibly stay in this company after the way the manager has treated me," solemnly declared the tragedian.

"What's he done now?" demanded the soubrette.

"Taken my name off the salary list," retorted the murmur.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "can any of you tell me how iron was first discovered?"

Little Adolphus put up his hand. "Yes, sir," he replied.

"Good," said the teacher, encouragingly. "Stand up and tell the class."

"I understood my father to say they smelt it, sir," replied Adolphus.

"What I say is perfectly true," said the witness. "The man threw a can over the fence and hit my wife in the face."

"And you persist in saying that your neighbour seized the can and struck your wife deliberately?"

"He did."

"And did she give him any provocation?"

"She gave him no provocation whatever; all she gave him was her opinion of him, and a whack over the head with a clothes prop."

One of the best Scottish stories has to do with the clergyman who came to plead with the military officer on behalf of one of his men. The officer promised to do what the clergyman wished provided the latter would baptize his dog! A bargain is a bargain, so, holding the puppy up, the clergyman began according to the usual formula, "You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" Needless to say, the ceremony stopped right there.

"Ere you are, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the raucous-voiced tipster. "What did I tell you yesterday?"

Nobody answered the question, and the tipster resumed his shouting.

"Didn't I say 'Broad Bean' wasn't a runner?" he yelled. "And didn't I say 'Water Tap' would still be running, and that 'Dusty Carpet' would take a lot of beating?"

Still there was no answer. But the powerful-voiced man was not dismayed.

"Now," he cried, "I've got a certainty for the next race. Back 'Loose Button'; it's sure to come off."

IN STUTTERING SMITH'S SMITHY!



Combing Of Good Quality Indian Cotton

Experiments Show Process May Prove Valuable To Industry

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: Combing, as an aid to improving the spinning quality of a cotton, has, in the past, been generally restricted to long staple types, and its application has not been extended to even the best among the Indian cottons. This is probably due to the belief that the Indian cottons contain a relatively high percentage of short fibres, whose elimination in the combing process would result in a high loss in the form of comber waste, hardly commensurate with the expense involved and the resulting improvement in the spinning quality of the combed material.

Experiments carried out by Dr. Nazir Ahmad on fibre-length irregularity at the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory have, however, shown that the percentage of short fibres are as a rule no higher in the Indian than in the non-Indian cottons. That being the case, there appears to be no vital reason against the treatment of good quality Indian cottons to the coming process, especially when it is realised on the one hand that the comber waste can be utilized by mixing with suitable low quality cottons, for spinning into coarse counts, and on the other hand that the combing treatment may be advantageously used for removing such defects as neppiness from a cotton in addition to improving its spinning performance.

First Experiment
Experiments on these lines on Indian cottons have, for the first time, been carried out at the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The results relating to four standard Indian cottons, viz., Punjab A 289F, Cambodia Co. 1,

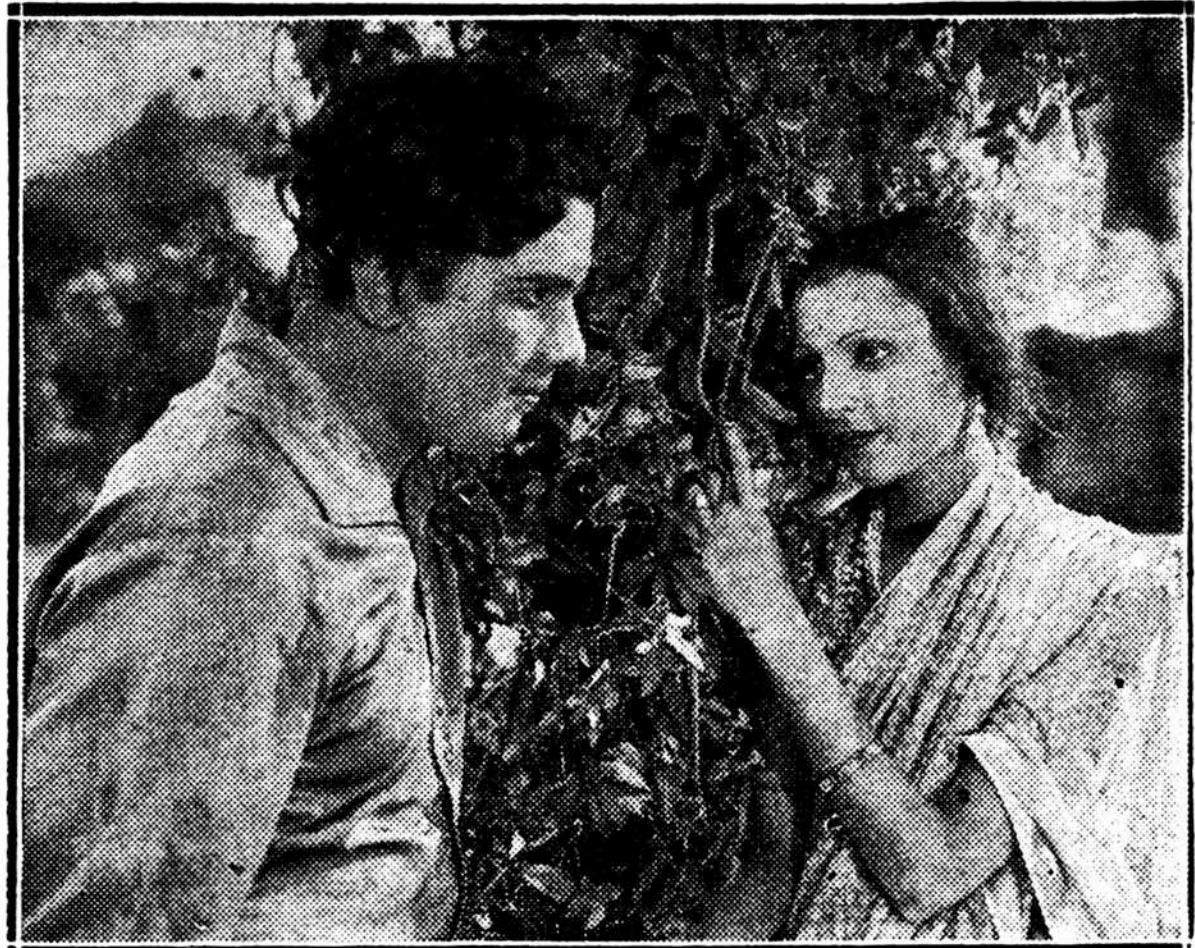
Surat 1627 A.L.F., and Nandyal 14, which in point of staple length are known to be superior to the others, are described in a bulletin entitled "Combing of good quality Indian cottons" which was issued some three months back under the joint authorship of Mr. R. P. Richardson, F.T.I. and Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., F. Inst. P.

As these results are likely to prove valuable to the industry, they are summarised below:—

It is found that the mean fibre length of the combed material for each of the four cottons mentioned above, was either equal to or only slightly greater than that of the carded material. Contrary to common belief, the process of combing, even to the extent of 30 per cent, did not bring about a large increase in the mean fibre length of any of these four Indian cottons.

Reducing Fibre Length
This process, however, was remarkably effective in reducing the fibre-length irregularity of these cottons. The combed material was thus only slightly longer but much more regular in length than the carded material. The 20 per cent comber waste was found, in each case, to be about 15 per cent shorter than the cotton from which it was extracted and its hair weight per inch was either very nearly equal to, or a little higher than that of the carded material, depending upon the botanical variety of the cotton.

Combing to the extent of 20 per cent made a very considerable improvement in the spinning quality of each of these cottons, making it possible to spin 30's and 60's yarns from cottons which are ordinarily regarded suitable for spinning up to a maximum of 30's warp. These yarns, in spite of their fineness, were quite satisfactory in regard to evenness and



"Orphans of Society," Kumari S. Samarth, a forthcoming release.

the number of breakages in the ring frame was also within the economical limit in most cases.

High Draft System
Furthermore, there was great improvement as regards neppiness, and this improvement was most marked for cottons like Punjab-American 289F in which it was most needed. Coupling these results of yarn tests with those of fibre tests, mentioned above, it was concluded that the main causes for the very considerable improvement in the spinning quality of a cotton brought about the combing treatment must be sought in the greater length regularity, greater parallelisation and better alignment of the fibres in the comber silver rather than in a substantial increase in their mean fibre-length. Where both the ordinary and a high draft system were used the high draft system gave fewer breakages and more even yarns than the ordinary system.

Whereas coming to the extent of 20 per cent raised the capacity of these cottons to spin into finer counts by a very considerable amount, combing to the extent of 30 per cent did not, in all cases, confer a benefit commensurate with the additional loss of 10 per cent of fibres. The use of the higher degree of combing may not, therefore, prove an economic proposition in each and every case. As to when combing should be advantageously pushed up to 30 per cent and when it should be left at 20 per cent, depends upon the system of spinning employed and the variety of cotton under test.

Guiding Principle
As a guiding principle it may be mentioned that when 20 per cent combing was found to produce a very large improvement in the spinning quality of a cotton,

combing to the extent of 30 per cent did not appreciably raise its spinning performance. On the other hand, when the initial improvement resulting from 20 per cent combing was not so large, there was room for further improvement in spinning quality by extracting 30 per cent fibres.

The 20 per cent combed material, spun on the high draft system, gives very nearly the same results as those obtained for the 30 per cent combed cottons spun on the ordinary system. Thus, where the high draft system, used in these tests is or can be made available, it would be more economical to comb the cottons only to the extent of 20 per cent and employ the high draft system in their spinning rather than push the combing to 30 per cent and use the ordinary system.

No Difficulty.
By employing a special technique no difficulty was experienced in spinning yarns from mixtures of comber wastes and low quality Indian cottons. With 20 per cent comber waste, these yarns were somewhat weaker than those given by the pure cottons in three cases and just as strong as those obtained from the pure cotton in the fourth case. The yarns obtained from these mixtures were somewhat more neppy than those yielded by the pure cottons, but in no case were they so neppy as to be unserviceable. In the short space of this communique it has not been possible to give more than a very brief summary of the main results. For detailed information and a full discussion of the various results of this interesting investigation, which is the first of its kind to be undertaken on Indian cottons, the reader is referred to the Technological Bulletin, Series A, No. 27.

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EGYPTIAN SYMPATHY FOR ABYSSINIA

Fatwa Against Service Under Italians

IMAM OF YEMEN ALSO ISSUES ORDINANCE

("SPECIAL TO CHRONICLE")

Enthusiasm in Egypt for Abyssinia is increasing and volunteers for a Medical Mission for Abyssinia are pouring in every day. Those who have signed already in the list of the Society of Defence for Abyssinia under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Ommar Tousson Pasha and H. R. H. Prince Ismail Dawood Pasha number 3,879 of which 1,842 are ex-military men, engineers, mechanics, doctors and chemists.

Egyptian labourers have refused to accept the offers made to them to work for Italy and enter her military service on lucrative wages, following the Fatwa of the Ulama of Al-Aaher who have declared that it is irreligious for Muslims to serve against Abyssinia.

WATER FOR ERITREA

News has reached Egypt from Eritrea that more than 20 Italian steamers anchored in the harbour of Mussawa are busy filtering the sea water and ten more steamers are busy between Aden, Djibouti, Port Soudan, and Sawaken purchasing water and ice for the Italian military, who are suffering from the unbearable heat of Erbatra and the condition of several of the soldiers, especially the youngest ones is depressing.

THE IMAM OF YAMAN.

The Imam of Yaman has issued an ordinance prohibiting the Yamanees in Egypt, Aden and Houdidahetc, from entering into service with Italians or even labour for them, declaring that those who disobey shall find their

property and land at home confiscated, and be punished with life imprisonment if they are detected in Yaman.

Egypt is busy making great military preparations for guarding the Salloom frontier and the desert of Kaira oasis on the west towards the Italian Tripoli, as well as all along the Suez Canal and at Esmailia, and reinforcements are going on. Egypt from its geographical position has grave apprehensions in case war clouds burst.

ITALY AND EGYPTIAN COTTON

Negotiations started by Italy with Egypt for the purchase of a large quantity of Egyptian cotton valued about 1½ million pounds have failed, because the Egyptian trade syndicate has refused to sell on credit and demanded cash. On this, the Italian Government offered guarantee through the Bank de Rome and this again was not accepted. Then the Italians have persuaded the British and French financiers to make a move in this matter, and they too are reported to have refused.

BENJAMIN HOWARD WINS BENDIX SPEED

Closest Dash In History Of Race

(Special Cable.)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.

Benjamin Howard of Chicago, flying high above the storms using oxygen apparatus, won the Bendix Speed Race, covering 2,042 miles from Los Angeles in 8 hours 33 minutes and 16 3/10 seconds beating Roscoe Turner who was second by 23½ seconds. The dash was the closest finish in the history of the race.

JENKINS BEATS COBB'S RECORD

(Special Cable.)

UTAH, Aug. 31.

Jenkins averaged 135.47 for 24 hours beating Cobb's world record of 134.85.

OIL SEARCH IN NEW GUINEA

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

One of the largest surveys ever undertaken for petroleum exploration will begin in the autumn when 25 million acres in New Guinea will be surveyed. The survey for which the Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company is responsible, will be made from specially fitted and adapted British aeroplanes from whose photographs topographical maps will be prepared showing valuable data.

THE Rt. Hon. SRINWASA SASTRI



This painting, the work of Mr. Nagesh Rao has been executed for the Annamalai University, Chidambaram. The painting is in oils and has been well-spoken of by the friends of Mr. Sastri for its well-executed likeness.

AMERICAN OIL SITUATION

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Serious potentialities are now evident in the American oil situation following the break of Californian crude oil prices. The latter threatens the existing price level in the countrywide, particularly Texas.

Unity Between Gujarati Factions

GODHRA, August 31.

According to the Indore correspondent of "Desh-Bandhu," Mr.

REAR ADMIRAL BAILEY PROMOTED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 30.

Rear Admiral Bailey, who was acquitted by the court martial on February 26 in connection with collision between "H. M. S. Renown" and "Hood" has been promoted Vice-Admiral from August, 31, and re-appointed to the command of the battle cruiser "Squadron" on promotion.

Manilal Kothari, has brought about unity between the two warring sections of the Gujarati community there.—United Press.

HE



is coming to us straightway from the stage and the happiest thing about "His" coming is that—He is coming with "HER"! So we have until now definitely announced

TWO THINGS

- (1) that he is shortly coming and
 - (2) that he is coming with Her.
- Now it is our duty to announce the names of these two

HE & SHE!!!

Dear Readers! we assure you that we shall do it

NEXT WEEK

WATCH FOR OUR FURTHER
ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

Thunderstorm And Rain Will Continue Widespread In Konkan

POONA, August 31
Monsoon is fairly active in Burma. Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Hyderabad, Bombay, Deccan, Konkan and Gujarat. local rain in Northeast India, Central Province, East Rajputana, Mysore, Madras Deccan, Southeast Madras and North Madras coast and a few falls in Malabar, West Central India, East United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, and Northwest Frontier Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL
Port Blair 1½ inches; Toungoo, Yamethin and Myitkyina 1½; each, Tavoy 1; Silchar 3; Jalpauri and Cuttack 1½ each; My-mensingh 1; Delhi, Surat and Bhavnagar 1 each; Mahabaleshwar 6; Raichur 4; Ahmednagar, Khandala and Bangalore 3 each; Malegaon and Aurangabad 1½ each; Perbani and Cuddapah 1 each

FORECAST

Thunder-storm and rain will continue to be widespread in Konkan, Gujarat, Deccan, East Madras Coast and Burma, increase in Northeast India and Central Provinces, and extend in United Provinces, Rajputana and the East and North Punjab.—A.P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 31-8-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
in. in. in.			
Colaba ..	0.20	68.48	63.89
St. George's Hospital ..	0.40	105.75	85.8
J. J. Hospital ..	0.54	81.57	71.9
Matunga ..	0.14	74.32	72.9
Departure from Normal	+12.11	in	

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 31.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.9 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.6 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

THE SECOND PRESS- JOURNALISTS' DINNER IN BOMBAY

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF THE JOURNALISTS, THE OFFICE-BOYS OF ALL THE NEWSPAPERS HELD A DINNER YESTERDAY AT "CHA - PANIS RESTAURANT", AND IT WAS ANOTHER BRILLIANT FUNCTION. THE HAVILDARS OF ALL ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER-OFFICES WERE THE CHIEF GUESTS. SUITABLE AND APPROPRIATE TOASTS WERE DRUNK OVER CHIVDA AND CHA.



WOMAN FOUND HANGING

MADRAS, Aug. 29

The body of a woman named Jailakshmi (aged 28) was found hanging in the upstairs of her house in Triplicane last evening. The matter was reported to the police who had the body removed to mortuary. Police are investigating.—A.P.

COOLY KNOCKED DOWN BY RICE BAGS

MADRAS, Aug. 29

A cooly while dragging a cart loaded with rice bags in Loans Square this morning was knocked down by some bags which fell on him.

He received serious injuries and was conveyed to Royapuram hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.—A.P.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.20 inches
Total rainfall during the month 16.69 inches
Total rainfall during the year 68.50 inches
Weather remarks: Rain.

BAROMETER READING

Official Barometer Reading dated 31-8-35.
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

OVER-CROWDING IN BARODA BUSES

BARODA, Aug. 31.

The Police Department seems active in checking overcrowding in hired buses in Baroda City. Many motor drivers have been fined various sums ranging from Rs. 20 onwards for accommodating more passengers than allowed under rules.

It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the police department in fulfilling its mission.—United Press.

PROHIBITION OF OPIUM SALE URGED

GAUHATI, Aug. 30.

At a meeting of the Working Committee the Assam Provincial Congress Committee held here a resolution was adopted authorising Mr. K. Chaliha, Advocate a member of the Committee, who is now at Vienna, to represent the views of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee before the League of Nations regarding the opium policy of the Government of Assam and to move the League of Nations to take steps for total prohibition of the sale of opium in Assam.—United Press.

The Fergusson College, Poona, won the second round in the Inter-Collegiate North-cote Shield Cricket Tournament when they secured their second victory by defeating the Engineering College by 8 wickets and 5 runs.

DOHAD WORKERS IN TROUBLE

DOHAD, Aug. 31.

Three workmen in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop at Free-landganj, have been asked to show cause why they should not be dismissed for misuse of Railway passes.

Formerly only light punishment was meted out for such offences, but it seems that after the last workers' strike the authorities have become somewhat strict.—United Press.

Woman Dies After Sustaining Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to light charcoal, a Muslim woman named Khatimabi wife of Sheikh Dawood (26), residing at Islampura, poured kerosene oil into it and ignited it. The flames, the police, state, rushed forward and caught the end of her "saree" and enveloped her body.

Before the flames could extend towards the whole body, her mother-in-law and her husband rushing to the woman's rescue, tore the "saree" to pieces.

It appears that the woman was treated at home, as they could not get any medical advice. Sweet oil, it is alleged, was applied to the wounds which were bandaged by the family members.

Yesterday evening, the woman's uncle, Mr. A. W. Mulla, having been apprised of her condition advised them that she should be removed to the hospital.

The woman died in the J. J. Hospital this morning. Inquest on the body was adjourned.

Valuable Ornaments Missing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Police are on the look out for a man named Gouri-shanker Raghuram Bhat aged 30 on a charge of theft of ornaments worth Rs. 8,205 a fortnight ago.

A Reward of Rupees 500 has been offered by the owner of the ornaments to anybody tracing the culprit.

It appears that Bhat was employed as a cook by a Gujarati merchant living at Maharbavdi.

A fortnight ago four necklaces, a diamond ear-ring and other ornaments valued at Rs. 8,205 were missing from the merchant's house and the cook also disappeared. It is stated that Bhat comes from Porbunder and he is suspected of the theft.

It is learnt that the ensuing session of Palitana State Representative Assembly will be held on September 6.

Coming! He comes---
Coming!! He sees---

* and
He conquers...!
Wailings of the oppressed || Such is the hero
Miserics of Love! of this picture.
Gallantry! Revenge—all in

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It is the concern which gave you **Super Talkies** Charni Rd.
'Bharat-ki-Beti' Train Junction.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

History Of Indian Football In Bombay

By J. C. MAITRA.

BEFORE THE GREAT WAR

As far as I can remember there was very little football played by Indians in Bombay before the Great European War. Neither the clubs and gymkhanas nor schools and colleges took any interest in the game. Consequently, it was restricted to a few enthusiasts who satisfied their thirst for soccer as best as they could. I am told the Hindu Gymkhana had once put up a team in the Rovers Cup. But the cricket score that was piled up against them by some Military team, chilled their ardour for competitive football. And the game was again thrown back to the backyard, so to speak. The Pioneers of the game in those days were the famous Palwankar brothers, better known as Baloo Shivrani and Vithal in the cricket world. If I remember aright Shivrani and Vithal later donned the colours of the G. I. P. Railway which they wore with distinction.

BENGAL UNITED'S DEBUT

The Bengalis of Bombay had organised a club called the Bengal United. But for want of a ground they could not get sufficient practice to enter a tournament. From the Azad Maidan to the Cross Maidan they had to shift their sporting field—of course they had no goal-posts or a marked area—as the authorities represented by the P. W. D. Sepoy would allow. Because neither of the grounds was open to footballers. It was in the fateful year of 1913 that the Bengal United entered a team for the Junior Rovers—a tournament open to school boys only. The writer of this article happened to be a member of that team. The Bengalis lost in the semi-finals by a solitary goal to the St. Mary's High School. This tournament was abolished after the war for want of competing teams and its beautiful trophy now holds the field as the Nadkarni Cup Tournament for Indians.

A TEAM WITH AN ALL-INDIA COLOUR

Encouraged by their initial success, the Bengal United entered the lists next year for the Harwood League. There was only one division with eight or nine teams.

Among them were Bombay Gymkhana, Y.M.C.A. Grant Medical College, the Devons, and Instituto-Luso-Indiano, another Indian team. The last-named team retired from the tournament before they were half-way through, owing I believe to the heavy defeats they met in every encounter. Of course, it was not possible for the Bengal United to collect a strong eleven from the Bengalis alone. So I had to pick up players from the V. J. T. Institute, the veterinary and other colleges and the maidan. Ultimately the composition of the team took an All-India colour. To name but a few of those who became prominent, Nanacharya and B. K. V. Iyenger of the Institute hailed from South India, S. M. Khan also of the Institute, and Nouruddin from K. P. Silatkar from Karachi, P. S. Shiva Rao from Mangalore, P. C. Das and J. N. Das from Bengal. Irani who afterwards started the Colaba United, was also a member of the team.

HOLI-KA SAMMELAN CUP.

This United team fared very well indeed—so much so that they defeated even the Devons Regiment. The War brought about an abrupt termination of the League and thereafter organised football became almost impossible until 1921, all the available grounds having been occupied by the military. The only tournament that was played was organised by the Social Service League in 1916 or 1917 called the Holika-Sammelan Cup Tournament. It was staged on the Kennedy Sea Face behind the Marine Lines Station. The Bengal United won the Cup vanquishing the Empire Club, a Maharashtrian team in the final.

MOHAN BAGAN'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

No sooner was the Harwood League revived than the Bengal United came on the field again. An excellent team was formed with D. U. Sen in goal, J. C. Gupta a fullback, J. C. Roy at the pivot and A. Bhattacharjee as Centre-forward. They fought well every time, even against the best sides, but lost generally owing to the common Indian defect of missing

the target. Twice they became Wooden Spoonists in the first and only division then existing.

Then the Colaba United came into being in 1923, quickly followed by the Matunga Hindus. Up to this time the followers of the game among Indians were few. But a revolution set in with the advent of the famous Mohan Bagan team from Calcutta in the Rovers Tournament. The W.F.A. was so poor at the time that they could only offer Rs. 300, with great reluctance, towards their expenses. I had to make up another Rs. 200 between a few friends and secure a free house to make the offer acceptable. The Mohan Bagans took Bombay by storm and the W.F.A.'s fortune was made.

INAUGURATION OF NAD-KARNI CUP.

In order to direct the enthusiasm of the Indians into proper channels, the W.F.A. inaugurated the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. Many Indian teams sprang up, especially at Colaba I persuaded the Hindu Gymkhana to take up this game again. But the Seasonal clash between cricket and football would not allow its spread and growth in that institution. Finally, it died a natural death in that quarters. To sustain the interest and enthusiasm of the Indian community I persuaded several Indian teams from Calcutta, the East Bengal, the Aryans, Bhowanipore, Howrah Unions, Sporting Union and last but not the least, the Mahomedan Sporting to visit this City. The Remnants from Hyderabad (Deccan) was another Indian team to play in the Rovers Tournament. The Mohan Bagans came once again in 1928, but only to play in a charity match in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE ESTABLISHED.

Although the interest thus created was enormous, the Indians did not find sufficient scope for their development. Want of more playing grounds came in the way the W.F.A., for providing greater facilities for Indian or Civilian Football. As soon as the Bengal club secured the ground at Parel,

I laid the foundation of the Indian Football League, with the assistance of the late Satranjan Ghosh. It would be difficult to find a more energetic and Zealous Secretary than him. He worked hard and assiduously to make the institution a thorough success.

On his sudden and premature death in 1933, some of his friends and admirers raised a beautiful shield which is now being played for in commemoration of his memory, while the League Tournament is restricted to Indian teams only, the shield is open to all. A third tournament—a knock-out, was instituted last year and it allows competition between Civilian teams only. It has to be freely admitted that during the last few years football in Bombay has spread widely among Indians and made rapid strides and if this rate of progress is maintained, the day is not far distant when the local Indians will compete with all teams both Civil and Military on level terms.

SHAKE OFF THE WEAKNESSES.

Before I conclude this article, I should stress on one or two points which need the special attention of Indian players. There is a tendency among certain players to change their clubs and teams as often as they can. This habit is ruinous both to the teams and the players and this should be avoided as far as possible. In a team game, the most important factor is combination. The more you practise and play together, the better understanding you form between yourselves. Then the inclination to play for yourself, instead of the side, disappears.

Another point is about the gear. I am glad to notice there are now a good number of players who have taken to boots. Soccer is a monsoon game and therefore one should be properly shod to suit the conditions. The reason why Indians have not met with greater successes, despite their superior skill and command, is that they are always at a disadvantage against well shod opponents. I hope they will equip themselves from the start to fight on equal terms. The Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta have shown that when properly shod they are in no way inferior to their military rivals.

GREAT SENSATION AMONGST BOMBAYITES

MAZDA SOUND PICTURES
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Self sacrifice—Love etc.

DAILY
5-15, 8 10-45 p.m.

'L.M.P.' Labels Lead To Loss Of Revenue

How Heavy Cars Pay Only Tax Of Light Vehicles

Municipal Commissioner Says No Useful Purpose Will Be Served By Approaching Govt. For Remedy

A sum of Rs. 12,000 in round figures is lost to the Bombay Municipality every year for the privilege of exempting the owners of motor cars who label their cars "L.M.P." from taxation.

Although "L.M.P." means "Light Motor Patrol" the cars are not light and the Bombay tax-payers have to pay for their luxury of free use of roads of the city for whose repairs the municipality has to spend several lacs of rupees every year.

The Municipality is even unable to restrict the plates "L.M.P." to light motor cars only so as to reduce the loss of revenue from Wheel Tax due to exemptions.

It is interesting to note that Section 181(d) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act provides that the tax leviable on animals shall not be levied on any horse exempted from Municipal taxation by Section 25 of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869. The latter Act was repealed by the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, and Section 34 of that Act corresponds with Section 25 of the repealed Act, but at the same time it enlarges and extends the exemptions granted in respect of the tax on horses by further exempting from Municipal taxation bicycles, motor-bicycles, motor cars and other means of conveyance which any person enrolled under that Act may be authorised by a general or special order of the competent Military authority to maintain in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India.

In view of this provision not only are motor cars and motor-bicycles belonging to the members of the Light Motor Patrol and bearing Light Motor Patrol Numbers exempted from the Municipal wheel-tax, but also those belonging to members of the other sections of the Auxiliary Force (India), who are authorised by the competent Military authority to maintain such vehicles.

The total number of motor vehicles permitted to be maintained by the Light Motor Patrol Bombay Battalion, Auxiliary Force (India), is 90 motor cars and 15 motor-cycles. The number exempted varies within this maximum from quarter to quarter. The number exempted for the quarter ending 30th September 1934 was 66 motor cars and 1 motor-cycle. The total number of vehicles belonging to members of the other sections of the Auxiliary Force (India) varies between 50 and 60, while the number exemp-

ted for the quarter ending 30th September 1934 was 46 motor cars and 6 motor cycles. The total revenue that the Municipality loses on this account is therefore approximately Rs. 11,400 per annum.

The Municipal Commissioner thinks it desirable that the exemption from wheel-tax should be restricted to only such motor cars as are used for patrolling purposes. In this connection on the 13th July, 1931, the President of the Corporation wrote a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, in which Government were requested to repeal Section 34 of the Auxiliary Force Act so far as regards the exemption of bicycles, motor-bicycles, motor cars and other means of conveyance from liability to Municipal taxation, or in the alternative to amend that Section by providing that the persons thereunder exempted from payment of tax in respect of such vehicles shall be exempt only during the periods of training referred to in Schedule I to that Act and when mobilised for Military service, or in the further alternative that the Secretary of State for India in Council should be rendered liable, as under the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881, to pay the Corporation the amount of such taxes which otherwise would be payable to the Corporation by such persons.

The Government of Bombay however expressed their inability to address the Government of India in support of the above proposals.

The Municipal Commissioner has now informed the Corporation that he does not think that any useful purpose would be served by approaching the Government again in the matter.

DETENU DENIED PRIVILEGES

Bengal Government Give Reasons For Action Against Das-Gupta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30. The following Press Note has been issued by the Press Officer, Government of Bengal:—

Publicity has of late been given in a section of the press to distorted versions of treatment accorded to Hiralal Das-Gupta, a detenu lately confined in the Campbellpur Jail.

The true facts are as follows:—The Government of Bengal permitted Hiralal Das Gupta to appear for the Intermediate Law Examination to be held in July, subject to good behaviour. But on the 27th May the Punjab Government reported that Hiralal Das Gupta's conduct has been most unsatisfactory. He had complained of illness but refused to be examined by the Civil Surgeon and was abusive to the Superintendent and the Medical Officer.

For this the privilege of writing two letters a month, till then enjoyed by him, was withdrawn. Thereafter it was reported that he had committed an assault on the Sub-Assistant Surgeon (the newspaper reports have completely perverted this by saying that it was Hiralal Das Gupta who was assaulted) for which the detenu had been informed that he would not be allowed to sit for the examination.

OPERATION ADVISED

In July it was reported that the Assistant Surgeon at Campbellpur had found that he was suffering from appendicitis but that he refused to be examined by the Civil Surgeon, Campbellpur whereupon the Civil Surgeon, Rawalpindi, was called in. The latter advised operation and recently orders have been issued by the Punjab Government directing the detenu's removal to Lahore for an operation, if and when such operation is considered necessary by his medical attendants.—United Press.

WHERE CHILDREN LEARN WITH JOY

Balkan-ji-Bari Educates Youngsters Through Entertainment

The Organiser of the All-India Children's Association, Khar, writes:—

As all Khar residents must be knowing Children's meetings are held every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Children come and enjoy to their fullest by playing games, hearing stories, singing songs and thus make themselves very happy.

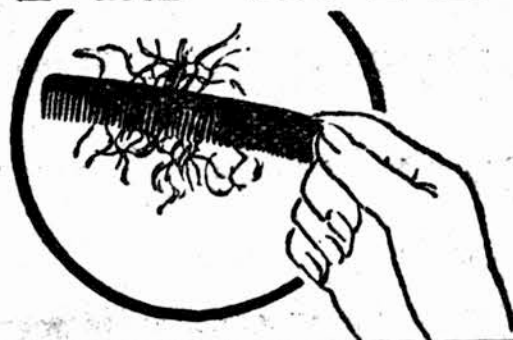
Now we mean to start regular branch of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, with which it is hoped all persons have got acquainted.

Our motto is to educate children through entertainment, and our firm aim is "to make children as happy as possible and to let them be good by themselves."

Fees for enrolling children in the Association are very nominal. Children upto 12 years age have to pay an admission fee of 4 annas only. Then a small subscription of 2 annas only per month may be fixed for the running expenses, including excursions which we wish to organise periodically. There is no distinction whatsoever of creed, caste, colour or sex to be observed for children to join the Association.

Elders can help the Association by getting their children enrolled and also by joining themselves either as Associates or Patrons, and in various other ways by giving donations of money or in kind for the Children's cause. We shall be very thankful for any-

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thing big or small received for the purpose.

We trust the Khar residents will all help us actively in running this very good organisation of children, which has proved quite successful elsewhere in India. For the other aims and objects, enrolment forms and full particulars of the Association please meet either Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Junction of 1st and 15th Roads or Mr. Parmar, Principal Sharda Mandir, Junction of 1st and 14th Roads, Khar, or write enclosing one anna stamp only for the reply postage, to Dada, "Gullistan," Khar, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Liquidation

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Steady Tone In Wheat But Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

On Saturday cross rates were easy.
HEDGE-SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton developed easier tendency on hedge selling and liquidation.

GOLD STEADY AND SILVER UNCHANGED.

London Gold was steady and Silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was steady but Linseed was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

	New York, Aug 31
Previous closing	10.42
To-day's opening	10.37
Difference	-.05
To-day's closing	10.31
Difference	-.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug 31
Previous closing	5.69
To-day's opening	5.66
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing	5.63
Difference	-.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 189

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 31
Cotton displayed easier tendency owing to hedge selling prior to holiday on Monday. There was little to influence the market with traders mostly hesitating between the loan which acts as a break to further decline and increasing crop estimates.
Trading in October commenced at 10.37 i.e. 5 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables, and week-end liquidation and hedge selling but thereafter some covering and trade calling caused a slight reaction although subsequently prices again fell under further hedging with October finally closing at 10.31 i.e. 11 points down.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:
October (10.48/10.45) 10.37/10.36
December (10.43/10.42) 10.41/10.41
January (10.43/10.41) 10.42/10.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.
American October (5.66) 5.63
American December (5.58) 5.56
Egyptian October (7.60) 7.65
Egyptian November (7.55) 7.60

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 31
Broach A/M moved between Rs. 190-8 and Rs. 189 at night. The rate at 9-40 p.m. was Rs. 189-6 with New York closing futures 11 points down.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Aug 31	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 0 3	
Wheat May	4 5 3	
Linseed September	6 5 3	
Linseed May	6 10 0	

The tone was weak.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

	F. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
	New York, Aug 31
Previous closing	4.96 3/4
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug 31
Previous closing	4.96 13/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.96 9/16
Difference	-.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug 31
Previous closing	75.16
To-day's opening	75.15
To-day's closing	75.16
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 31
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/2 and then eased to 4.96-5/16 subsequently closing at 4.96-9/16.
Franc opened at 75.15 and then fell to 75.13 but towards the close rose to 75.16.

DISCOUNTS

	London, Aug 31
3 months (19/32 to 5/8 per cent)	19/32 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent)	5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent)	3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER

	London, Aug 31
The market was steady.	
Spot	29d.
Forward	28 13/16d. 28 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

	London, Aug 31
Gold per ounce (£7-0-0)	£7-0-1 1/2

CROSS RATES

	London, Aug 31	3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8	
Paris on Bombay (5.67 1/2)	5.67 7/8	
New York on Bombay (37.62)	37.55	
Berlin on Bombay (0.94)	0.94	
London on Shanghai (1-5 25/32)	1-6	
London on Milan (60.62)	60.65	
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16)	1-2 3/16	

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 31
Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/7. Prices displayed easier tendency on scattered selling following quieter China cables which depressed prices while London not showing any improvement, the market further eased and closed quiet at Rs. 64-5, 64-8 and 64-13.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/9, 34/10/9 and 34/11/3. There was slightly more interest displayed owing to steadiness of foreign exchanges otherwise there was nothing to stir the market from its lethargy.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 31
Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 66 and December 64 5/8. There was not much doing in the absence of any encouraging advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 31
Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0-86-3/4. Prices improved on better foreign enquiry and some local covering with the uncertainty with regard to the Canadian market restricting operations.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 31
The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£221 3/4 buyers £222 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Linseed (£15 1/2 buyers. No sellers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-8 1/2) 3-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 31
The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"America bought. Speculators sold. Small business."

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 1/8 sellers) £16 7/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£21 1/8 sellers) £21 1/8
Lightning August (£19 3/8) £19 3/8 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and sellers) closed
Forward (5 13/16 paid and sellers) closed

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£9 3/4 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Bombay, Aug 31
Rates at 9-0 a.m. 6 10 3
Rates at 12-0 noon 6 10 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m. 6 10 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m. 6 10 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m. 6 10 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m. 6 10 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m. 6 9 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 31
The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Abundant Funds

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 31.
In the Money Market, supplies were fully sufficient to meet all requirements. In fact the abundance credit seeking remunerative employment was expected in some quarters to check any further improvement in the average rate of discount on Treasury Bills. However despite increased demand for Government paper which amounted to 66 million compared to 60 1/2 last week. The average rate further improved in the market's favour which gave considerable satisfaction to both discount houses and brokers. The only feature commodities to-day was a further strong upward movement in hemp.

REDUCING WORLD'S RUBBER STOCK

Inroad Of 150,000 Tons Expected During Quota Period

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 29.

Mr. V. A. Lowinger's estimate that the world stocks of rubber will be reduced by 200,000 tons between July 1, 1935, and June 30, 1936, is causing keen discussion in London rubber circles who, while unanimous that the results of the scheme at present are disappointing, consider the estimate somewhat optimistic.

Messrs Henry Gardner and Company say that if the period of one year be taken from July 1, 1935, at the quota basis of 65 per cent. and including 24,000 tons from uncontrolled areas, the exports would amount to 773,352 tons. Mr. Gardner's estimate is that the actual "using up of rubber" is 70,000 tons monthly which means that the world stocks will only be reduced by 66,648 tons by the end of the period.

Messrs Symington and Wilson state that in view of the continued expansion of motor industry there seems no reason to anticipate the actual consumption from July 1935, to June 1936, will be less than for the period from May 1934, to June 1935, which averaged 77,000 tons monthly according to the figures of the International Committee and the United States Department of Commerce. Messrs Symington and Wilson, therefore, expect to see 150,000 tons inroad made in the stocks.

MODERATE TURNOVER IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Jutes slightly improved from their recent fall and moderate turnover was put through. Coals were kept steady although very little business resulted. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 88-10; 3½ per cent Loan 1947-50, Rs. 103-2; 5 per cent Loan 1940-43, Rs. 104-3; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55, Rs. 116-4.

Bank:—Reserve Bank Rs. 122.
Cotton:—Kesoram ordy. Rs. 3-3.
Coals:—Bengal Rs. 250; Burra-kur Rs. 16-12; New Beerbhoom Rs. 10-2.

Jutes:—Anglo-India Rs. 381; Auckland Rs. 185; Bally Rs. 178; Earnagore Rs. 126; Birla Rs. 12-12 small lots; Belvedere Rs. 305; Chitavalsah ordy. Rs. 21-4; Clive Rs. 24-4 small lots; Dalhousie Rs. 305 small lot; Delta Rs. 307; Ft. Gloster Rs. 465; Gourepore ordy. Rs. 623-8 small lot; Howrah ordy. Rs. 46-14; Hukumchand ordy. Rs. 11-4; Kamarhatty Rs. 457; Kankannarrah Rs. 388; Lansdowne Rs. 127; National Rs. 20-12; New Central Rs. 300; Orient Rs. 164; Presidency Rs. 4-6; Reliance Rs. 63-12; Standard Rs. 303; Union Rs. 432-8.

Miscellaneous:—Burn & Co., ordy. Rs. 224; Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 7-12; Titaghar Paper defd. Rs. 8-14; Calcutta Landing and Shipping Rs. 14-4; Carew & Co., Rs. 21-2; Cawnpore ordy. Rs. 33; Samatipore Rs. 8-14 small lots.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 31
The following were the opening rates:—
General Motor (dol 42 1/4) dol 42 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 18 7/8) dol 18 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 43 3/8) dol 43 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 1/2) dol 106 1/2

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 31.
Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 192 1/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 191 1/4 on long liquidation. The undertone of the market was weak. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points. In the local market there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 190 1/8. Later on Liverpool was quoted 7 points down and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M Rs. 190 1/4
Oomra D/J Rs. 171
Bengal D/J Rs. 128 1/2

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 30.
Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 192 1/4; Highest 192 1/4; Lowest 191 1/4; Closing 192 1/4
Oomra D/J. Op. 172 1/4; Highest 172 1/4; Lowest 171 1/4; Closing 172 1/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 129 3/4; Highest 129 3/4; Lowest 129 1/4; Closing 129 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22 3/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 7.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 129 December 109 January 107 March 105 May 103 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 191 1/8—Liverpool May 1936 5.61 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 191 1/8—New York May 10.57 Rs. 44 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 29th August 1,459
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,494,739
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,509,430
Decrease 14,691

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All American markets will also remain closed on Monday being Labour Day.

Bombay Cotton Market will remain open as under:—
2nd September Market open 8 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.
6th September Market open 2 p.m. to 5-00 p.m.
7th September Market open 2 p.m. to 5-00 p.m.

All local markets will remain closed on Monday on account of Hindu Holiday.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 30.
New York spot silver prices remained unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Aug. 30.
3 per cent India Sterling Loan 83 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 7/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/2
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 1/8 Dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 104 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/5

JUPITER GENERAL

Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.

J3

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 31.
B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Apr-Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-December.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 3/4
Banks selling T T 267 3/4
Banks buying T T 265
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAV A—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 133 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 3/4 30th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 31st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 13/16 31st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 31st inst.
Java/London 7.29 1/2 31st inst.
London/Paris 75.15 30th inst.
London/Belgium 29.52 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.23 3/4 30th inst.
London/Italy 60.59 30th inst.
London/Berlin 12.35 1/2 30th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 30th inst.
London/New York 4.96 13/16 30th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.33 5/8 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Firm.
Gold £7-0-0 29th inst. £7-0-0 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 29th inst.
29 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 13/16 29th inst. 28 13/16 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 29th inst. 65 5/8 30th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c.
29th inst. 5/8 p.c. 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 p.c. 29th inst. 11/16 p.c. 30th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money.—Call 1/2 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone.—Easy.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Aug. 31.
The local Share Bazar remained entirely closed to-day.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Partly cloudy, Showers probable.
CENTRAL:—Cloudy, showers probable.
WEST:—Cloudy unsettled.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 31.
The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. Outsiders are liquidating their purchases although local prices are about Rs. 5/8 below London parity. Heavy losses sustained by local dealers make buyers nervous but silver is an attractive purchase at present and when the present nervousness disappears, local prices are bound to improve. It will be a good operation to buy here and sell in London. The market opened at Rs. 65 declined to Rs. 64 1/4 and advanced to Rs. 65/3. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 65. The gold market was firm

Ready silver Rs. a. p.
Bhadarva delivery 64 14 0
Aso delivery 64 15 0
Ready gold 65 3 0
Bhadarva delivery 34 10 6
Aso delivery 34 10 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug. 30.
September 65.30+30
December 65.40—30
March 66.25+10

Amstel Beer

ANAGRAMS
COMPETITION

Rs. 500

IN

PRIZES

Send for Competition papers from

THE INDIAN INTERNATIONAL CO.,
READYMONEY MANSION Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

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Alembic
TOOTH PASTE

PACKED IN PURE TIN TUBES

ALEMBIC CHEMICALS
BOMBAY • BARODA • MADRAS

Result Was Miraculous

SACHIDANAND ASRAM

Mylapore, Madras.

Your ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS which I prescribed to my patients are really wonderful. In many acute cases the result was miraculous within four days.

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Anti-Malaria

TABLETS

More certain than quinine, and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature.



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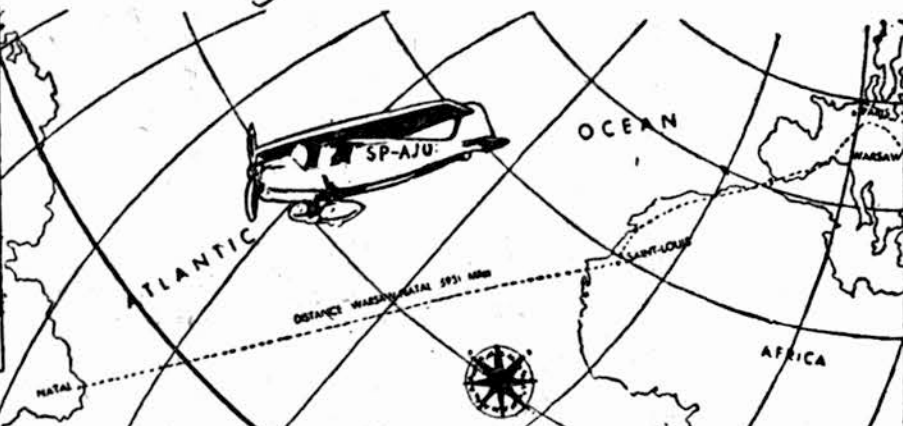
'Phone: 20711, 44529.

'Grams: "ANTIQUININ".

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KOLA-ASTIER

Restraint of Tissue Waste—Heart-Regulator
General Tonic for NERVOUS DISEASES AND ANAEMIA
Effective in Convalescence—Valuable
Remedy for the Aged



THE TRANSATLANTIC LINER, SKARZYNSKI, ON LANDING AT NATAL, ASSURED THE OFFICIALS AND NEWSPAPER MEN THAT HIS ONLY NOURISHMENT HAD BEEN KOLA-ASTIER AND ORANGE JUICE

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Active principle of Mysore Sandalwood Oil

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PARIS—France

The most complete treatment for all forms of

GONORRHEA, CYSTITIS, VESICAL
CATARRH, PROSTATITIS,
URETHRITIS, AND PYELITIS.

When the urinary tract is
inflamed it alleviates pain
and reduces inflammation.

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon.

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Telephone 22266.

CHUNILAL MAYACHAND MEHTA,
AHMEDABAD.
G. N. HAKIM & Sons, BARODA.
C. N. BROS., SURAT.

ABYSSINIA DEBATE BARRED IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

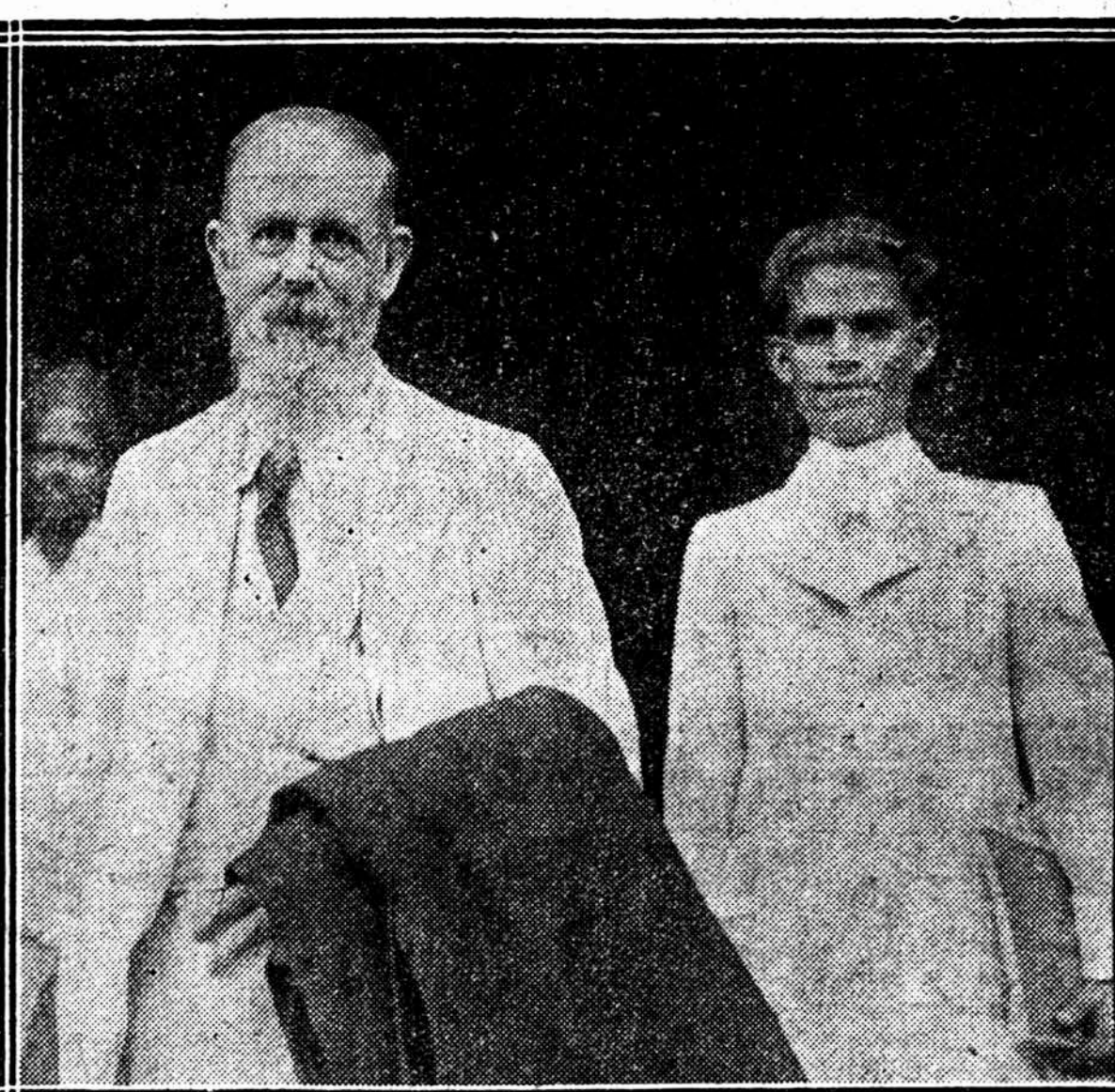
Criminal Law Amendment Bill which will be introduced on the opening day of the session.

The Independent Party is meeting on Monday morning before the session commences.

According to lobby talks it is understood that Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Deputy Leader of the Independents is arriving here on September 10. Mr. Jinnah is away in England. There is a probability of electing Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, Acting Deputy Leader of Independent Party when Sir Cowasji acts as leader.

Besides the Criminal Law Amendment Bill other Government bills that will be introduced on Monday are Sir N. N. Sircar's Bill to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920, Mr. Tottenhams' Amending Army Act of 1911, Sir N. N. Sircar's Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (1887) Amendment Bill, Sir H. Craik's Indian Motor Vehicles Act (1914) Amendment Bill and Mr. Mitchell's Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1934. Mr. Mitchell will also move a resolution for the ratification of draft convention concerning the employment of women during night (Revised in 1934) and adopted by the eighteenth session of International Labour Conference.

The Select Committee of Mr. Sant Singh's Bill to Amend Section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code held a brief sitting and concluded discussions thereon. The object of the bill is to secure that appeals against magistrates should lie to District and Sessions Judges instead of with district magistrates as at present. Sir N. N. Sircar presided, others present were Sir A. Craik, Mr. Sant Singh, Mr. Graham, Mr. Shamlal,



Rev. C. F. Andrews (left) sailed for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday.

Mr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. Asaf Ali, and Mr. Nairang.

INDEPENDENTS TO MEET To Decide Their Attitude On Monday

SIMLA, August 31.

The Independent Party of the Assembly, it is understood, will meet on Monday, before the Assembly sits, to decide their attitude towards the various measures coming up in this session.

Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the Party, will not attend the session. Sir

Cowasjee Jehangir, Deputy Leader, has not yet arrived.—United Press.

Bhulabhai Reaches Simla

SIMLA, August 31.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly arrived here this morning. Mr. Amar Chatterjee of the Nationalist Party also reached Simla this morning.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Dr. Banerjee are in Simla now. Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the Nationalists, is expected to-morrow.—United Press.

PARSI AVIATORS LOCATED IN VILLAGE

Being Taken To Mpika
By Carriers

The Director of Civil Aviation, Simla, has wired to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association that Dalal and Pochkanawala the two Parsi aviators who have been missing since August 22, were located in village 50 miles south of Mpika and action is being taken to bring them into Mpika by carriers.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU FOR ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA August 31.

Babu, Rajendra Prasad the Congress President left Patna for Allahabad this morning by the Sealdah Express accompanied by his private secretary Mr. Chakradhar Saran. He will stay there till September 13.

News has been received that Sheth Chunilal Vraj Bhukhandas Mehta and Sheth Amritlal Tribhovan of Baroda have donated Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively for maternity home in Broach.

STOP PRESS

NEUTRALITY BILL SIGNED.

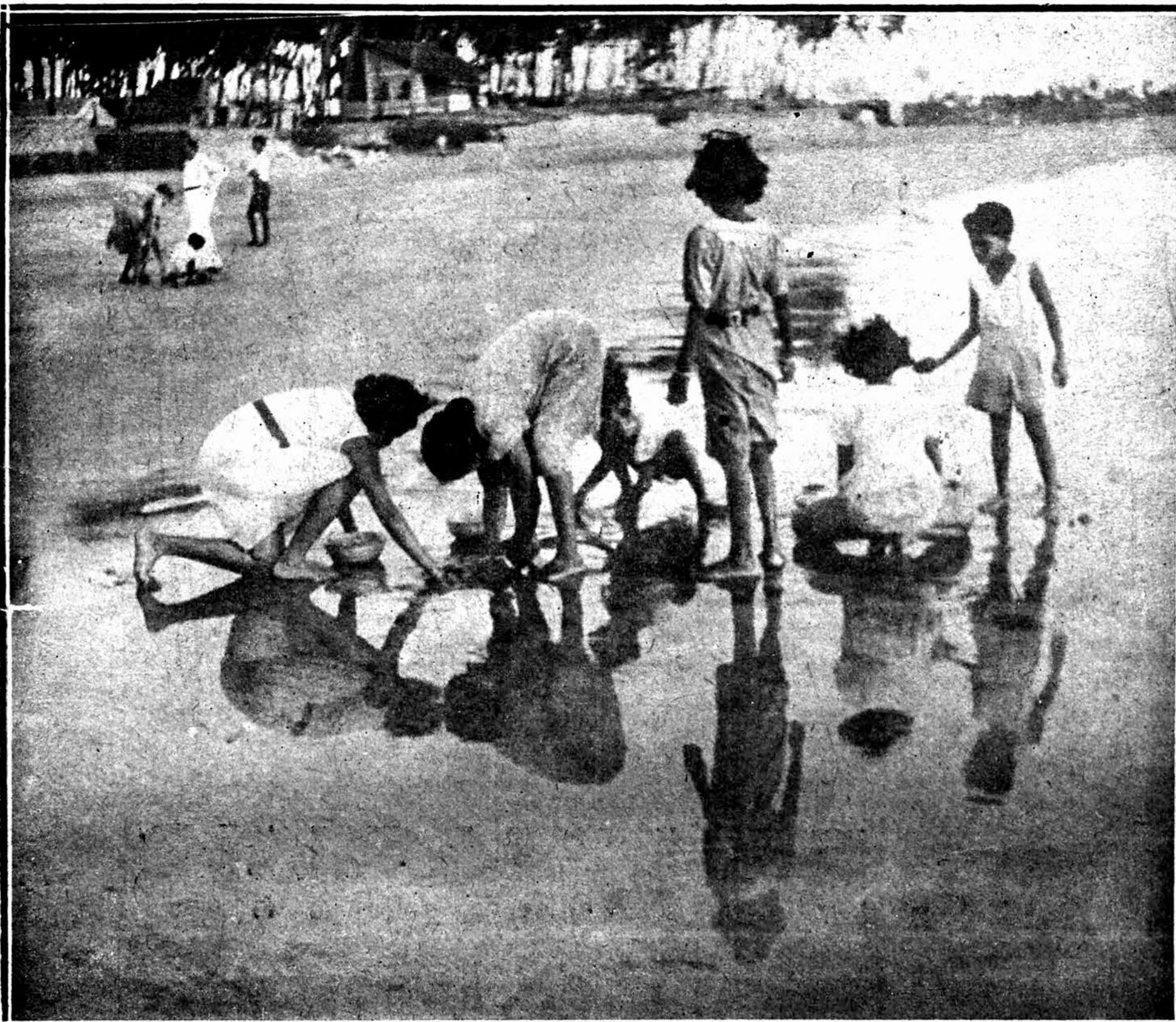
WASHINGTON, August 31.
President Roosevelt has signed the American Neutrality Bill.—Reuter.

BOOM DEFENCE

MALTA, August 31.

A boom defence is being laid across the entrance on 3rd September.—Reuter.

SHELLS BY THE SEA



CHILDREN BUSY PICKING SHELLS ON THE SEASHORE AT JUHU.
(Photo by: P.K. Shah).



Lenin Statue at Stalinabad
(USSR.)



Latest photograph of JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the world's most famous millionaire, taken at his Golf House, Lakewood, New Jersey, just a few days prior to his 96th birthday, July 8th. He is sure that he will live to celebrate his 100th birthday.



With all of the ancient ceremonies of their tribes, these two "Eagles," a Sioux, and Red Crow, pretty Cherokee maiden, were married among the tepees and pueblos of the great Indian Congress at the San Diego World Fair. Photo shows the couple as they look over Red Crow's bridal presents.

LUCKY NUMBER



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Dr. DeJONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL



This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and

**All Wasting
Diseases**

Made
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Purest
Norwegian
Oils.

**Beware of Attempts to Substitute
Worthless Preparations.**